

NATO Set to Toughen Role in Bosnia UN Agrees to Rules That Make Punitive Air Strikes Deadlier

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — NATO and UN officials were in agreement Friday on tough guidelines for punitive air strikes in Bosnia, saying they would occur more swiftly, without detailed warning and be directed against several targets.

The new tactics were sought by the United States and other NATO governments irritated by United Nations rules that signaled the combatants exactly where and when to expect any attack, thus exposing the NATO pilots to greater risks of being shot down.

Summing up the new rules, a NATO official said, "Now the UN understands that if you call us for help, we're going to do it our way."

But he acknowledged that his "if," referring to the requirement for UN approval of any air strike, remained a big question mark about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military action in Bosnia.

The new rules will not in themselves alter the apparent UN reluctance to make greater use of air strikes, especially for the purpose of enforcing the exclusion zones around Sarajevo and other Bosnia cities where tanks and artillery are banned.

But several NATO officials expressed hope that the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, in letting his aides accept the tougher plans, was signaling a

readiness to authorize air strikes to back up the Security Council resolution on exclusion zones.

This option, which is the only aspect of air power in Bosnia affected by the accord, involves a double-key system of approval by both NATO's local commander and by the UN chain of command under Mr. Boutros Ghali.

"Now we'll have to see what Boutros tells his representative in Bosnia and what he

Serbs threaten to shell Sarajevo if Bosnia forces pursue their offensive. Page 2.

tells the generals commanding the UN peacekeeping forces there," a senior NATO diplomat said. "But we've got sharper teeth if the UN wants to bite."

The test could come quickly. Lieutenant General Michael Rose, the top UN commander, warned Bosnian Serbs on Friday that they could expect "punishment" if they proceeded with a threatened shelling of Sarajevo. His reluctance to authorize ground attacks by NATO planes has irritated Washington, which sees air power as a way of increasing the credibility of Western pressure on the Bosnian Serbs.

While only partly easing that diplomatic tension, the new rules were seen as a significant improvement by NATO officials.

"The new agreement gives us a basis for more robust, more effective use of air power

to push the peace process and reduces the ability of the Bosnian Serbs to drive a wedge between NATO and the UN," according to Robert Hunter, the U.S. ambassador to NATO.

NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, giving his first public speech in his post, described it as "an important step" that showed growing UN recognition that NATO, while seeking to help enforce international decisions, operates as a "sovereign organization" that has its own views about how to do a military job.

Both men made their comments in The Hague, where they had addressed a meeting of Atlantic Treaty Associations from NATO's 16 member nations.

Late Friday in Brussels, NATO ambassadors, apparently pleased with UN concessions made late Thursday in New York, approved the accord.

Significantly, officials said, both Britain and France, despite their concern to avoid escalation that might jeopardize their troops on the ground as UN peacekeepers, joined the United States in backing the tougher accord.

Under its terms, NATO commanders in Bosnia can send planes against several targets, probably three or four, that have some connection to any heavy weapon that appears in a prohibited zone or fires on a

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Israelis Glum on Clinton's Syria Trip

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Despite public attempts to put a bright face on President Bill Clinton's diplomatic mission to Damascus, Israeli officials said Friday that they had heard nothing new to suggest that they were closer to peace with the Syrians.

The dour assessment was also reflected in the Israeli press, which described the results of Mr. Clinton's several hours in Syria on Thursday as meager to the point of failure.

"Pretty depressing," a commentary in the newspaper Ha'aretz said, singling out the failure of President Hafez Assad to condemn terrorism publicly, even though Mr. Clinton said that the Syrian leader had done so earlier in private.

"It's not very much, not very much at all," an official close to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said.

On balance, the remarks Friday were far gloomier than those offered by Israeli leaders on Thursday, when they had put a positive spin on Mr. Clinton's trip. Then, they said nothing to contradict Mr. Clinton's conclusion that he had nudged the two countries closer to each other and that Syria's leaders "understand that it is time to make peace."

But Mr. Rabin sounded glum in an interview published Friday in the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth. "I am not certain what the Syrians see in peace," he said. "It isn't certain when they are prepared to normalize relations with us, if at all."

Still, Israeli officials did not write off the Clinton trip as a failure. Given Mr. Assad's cautious style, they said, they had not expected a genuine breakthrough, especially in a week when the Middle East spotlight was not on Damascus but on the

peace treaty signed two days ago by Israel and Jordan along their desert border.

Some officials agreed with Mr. Clinton's evaluation that progress had been made on the core issues dividing the countries: Israel's insistence on full, normal relations with the Syrians and Syria's demand that it first get back the entire Golan Heights, lost to the Israelis in the 1967 war.

Mr. Clinton said that Mr. Assad had made offers in their private discussions that pointed to progress, and some senior officials here agreed. But they declined to say what the proposals were, adding that they fell short of a breakthrough.

Basic questions include what exactly Mr. Assad's definition of peace is, how far and how fast Mr. Rabin prepared to withdraw from the Golan Heights and what security arrangements — perhaps in-

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President Raises GI Hopes of Going Home

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

CAMP DOHA, Kuwait — President Bill Clinton gave restless American soldiers a broad hint Friday that they would be home from the Gulf for Christmas as he ended his four-day Middle East tour with one foot in international politics and one in domestic politics.

Standing on a platform resting on two battle tanks in a mini-military theme park

constructed as the set-for-a-day, Mr. Clinton performed what has become a commander-in-chief ritual after a successful military action.

He saluted the troops and touted the success of the operation, in this case driving Iraqi troops back behind the 33d parallel.

But what the men and women of the 24th Infantry Mechanized Division wanted was not a salute, but a message that they

would soon be going home and redress for a pay grievance.

They got both. Mr. Clinton's brief stop here to highlight the Gulf success — timed to be carried live on the morning television shows in the United States — included a healthy dollop of presidential self-promotion in the foreign policy arena, an area where the president had not been held in high regard.

He cited the signing of the peace agreement between Jordan and Israel that he witnessed and said he was honored by the role America had played in that and in "restoring President Arafat and democracy in Haiti, in helping to make real progress toward an end to the violent conflict in Northern Ireland, in helping South Africa's democracy to succeed, in building a new partnership with Russia."

Clinton aides have long said that improving his own standing with the public before the midterm elections would help Mr. Clinton be less of an issue for Republicans to run against, and with the heavy diplomatic lifting of this visit behind him, domestic politics have now begun to take center stage.

After less than two days' rest from a grueling, six-country marathon, Mr. Clinton faces eight straight days of campaigning out of Washington.

The made-for-TV event here was one sign of the renewed electioneering. A Patriot missile battery stood next to a Bradley Fighting Vehicle in the desert sand. Artfully draped camouflage netting hid White House communications gear.

The president's helicopter swooped low over the desert as the soldiers assembled to hear their work in the Gulf saluted as "the steel in the sword of American diplomacy."

Another sign of approaching elections was Mr. Clinton's last statement from Saudi Arabia before he left for a flight home. Mr. Clinton touted new government fig-

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VIOLENCE AT PRAGUE RALLY — A policeman arresting an anarchist after clashes between skinheads and anarchists erupted during a rally Friday of the rightist Republican Party marking the Czech National Day.

Washington Cuts Off Aid to Gambia

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States cut off aid to Gambia's military rulers on Friday and called on them to restore democratic civilian rule within 12 months.

A State Department spokesman, David Johnson, said that Gambia had enjoyed 29 years of "uninterrupted democratic rule" until military officers overthrew the government of Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara three months ago.

U.S. and Canada Switch Time

Standard time returns to most parts of the United States and Canada on Sunday. Clocks will be turned back at 2 A.M. to 1 A.M.

Book Review

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L, Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	55.51	Up	0.75%
3930.65		116.89	
The Dollar			
New York	1.51	Previous Close	1.4988
DM	1.624		1.636
Pound	1.624		1.636
Yen	97.28		97.00
FF	5.1665		5.1325



Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn during his Moscow speech on Friday.

Solzhenitsyn Speaks Out But Russia's Deputies Shrug Him Off

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a searing, sometimes caustic lecture to Russia's Parliament, the writer and historian Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn appealed Friday to those in power to worry less about their privileges and care more about the suffering of ordinary citizens, confused by so much change.

In his thin, reedy voice, standing at a podium bearing the double-headed eagle, Mr. Solzhenitsyn tried to bring to the deputies the cares and concerns of the people he had met on his long train ride across vast Russia, a trip he took after he returned home in May from 20 years of exile in the United States.

"Having visited many of Russia's re-

gions, having met with hundreds of people and having received thousands of letters," he said, "I have an impression our population is discouraged, that people are stupefied, in shock from their humiliation and shame because of their weakness. People doubt that the government's policy and reforms are in the interests of the people."

Dressed in his trademark, military-style jacket and with a long beard that reminded many of a religious figure from an icon, Mr. Solzhenitsyn repeated well-known themes, but his first official speech had the feeling of an important occasion.

He said that freedom had not brought Russia true democracy, only the persis-

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Synod Offers Nuns Wider but Vague Role

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Responding to appeals from religious women, a synod of Roman Catholic bishops on Friday promised nuns greater, if unspecified, participation in the running of the Roman Catholic Church, but appeared to exclude them from the highest ranks of the male-dominated Vatican bureaucracy.

The synod made its decision after a month of debate in which American clerics in particular pressed for a wider role for what the church calls consecrated women. The debate highlighted a divide between the perceptions of female religious responsibilities in the industrialized North and the developing South.

Some participants said the decision could make a difference for nuns in the developing world but would do little to advance their role in the United States. It did not address the issue of women's ordination.

A synod message published one day before Pope John Paul II was to formally end the gathering Saturday said that "consecrated women should participate more in the church's consultations and decision-making, as situations require."

It did not give details, and the cautious wording seemed designed to avoid giving the impression that a new principle was being enshrined.

The synod had been called to discuss the position in the modern world of those men and women who consecrate their lives to religion through vows such as poverty, chastity or obedience; nuns, priests, friars and other members of religious orders.

While the future power of nuns had been the most contentious issue, only 59 of the synod's 348 participants were women, even though women form almost three-quarters of all the "consecrated" people in the Roman Catholic Church.

The synod message referred only briefly to the position of nuns, saying, in part, "their service to God's people and to society in various fields of evangelizing — pastoral activity, education, care of the sick, the poor and the abandoned — make visible the motherly face of the Church."

And, at a news conference later, Cardinal Eduardo Martinez Somalo, who heads the Vatican department responsible for "consecrated" people, made it clear that some of the top positions in the Curia, as the Vatican's central administration is known, would still be reserved for men since they could be filled only by priests.

Roman Catholic doctrine, strongly reinforced by the Pope, insists that only men may be priests because Jesus chose only men as his apostles.

"As far as those positions where sacramental orders are required, the borderline is already marked," the Spanish cardinal said. "I don't think I can respond in a more concrete way because we find ourselves bound by these general principles."

The Vatican's various dioceses — the rough equivalent of government ministries — are headed by cardinals, with a bishop in the No. 2 position and a monsignor as No. 3.

"There will have to be a gigantic effort to change the culture before women are allowed to hold senior positions in the Curia," said Sister Michelle Olley of the National Coalition of American Nuns.

"You have some countries where women can't do anything and this will help here," said Bishop James Timlin of Scranton, Pennsylvania, referring to the synod's message. "You have other countries such as the United States where women are involved in practically everything that does not require the priesthood. This practice is going to spread to other parts of the world gradually."

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A Son Who Helped His Father Be a 'Pioneer in Death'

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William F. Meyer Jr. drew his last breaths with his head encased in a plastic bag. It was an inelegant but expedient way to end his life instead of succumbing slowly to the cancer that had begun in his colon and spread to his lungs.

"I happily decided that it was more kind and thoughtful of me to terminate my life before I reached a decadent condition of helplessness," the 88-year-old Mr. Meyer wrote in a letter that he had photocopied, addressed, stamped and left to be mailed to some 80 friends and relatives.

The police officers who were summoned to his house in West Hartford, Conn., the morning of July 31, 1991, by Mr. Meyer's 65-year-old son, William F. Meyer 3d, concluded that the older man had committed suicide.

Late last month, the same officers arrested the son. After a magazine published Mr. Meyer's account of how

he helped his father kill himself, he was charged with second-degree manslaughter. If convicted, he faces 10 years in prison.

Helping someone to commit suicide is illegal in all 50 states, but few cases are ever prosecuted. Most of the thousands of people who each year, experts say, help friends, relatives or patients end their ailing and troubled lives do not publicize their actions, Mr. Meyer did.

"I was so frustrated that there is still no answer for all these very anguished people who face painful deaths," Mr. Meyer said in an interview at his home in Westport, Conn., after his arrest. "They need this issue raised. My father was a leader in life, and by my telling his story he has become a pioneer in death."

First in an interview three years ago with The Westport News, then in other publications, and finally in an article in Connecticut magazine this August, Mr. Meyer recounted how he had watched that night as his father swallowed a dozen prescription painkillers, then helped

him slip the plastic bag over his head and secure it in place with five thick rubber bands.

To keep his father from yanking the bag off in a reflex, as he had in his first attempt at ending his life, Mr. Meyer said that he restrained the older man's hands until, after a struggle, he slipped into unconsciousness.

"I held his hands back," Mr. Meyer said, according to Connecticut magazine. "He kept reaching up. He kept trying to take the bag off. Like when someone's drowning, you know how they struggle? They throw their arms up because they're going down for the third time. It's because you're losing oxygen and you're gasping for breath. You fight to stay alive. He struggled for about five minutes."

James E. Thomas, the state attorney in Hartford, said he would not comment on whether his office chose to prosecute Mr. Meyer because he admitted that he had

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Home Sweet Home for Yeltsin Remains a Deep Dark Secret

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The president of the United States lives in the White House. The queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace. The president of Russia lives in... Well, good question.

You might think that in a democratic society, the residence of the top elected leader would be no mystery. But it is a measure of how old ways persist that this simple question — where does President Boris N. Yeltsin actually rest his head? — is treated as something akin to a state secret.

Two weeks of telephone calls to press secretaries and other officials, countless faxes and even an exploratory mission to a likely location failed to settle the matter.

Mr. Yeltsin, as everyone knows, works at the Kremlin, regularly stays at a government dacha in the leafy countryside outside Moscow and for years lived in a cramped apartment on a noisy downtown shopping street. It was from this apartment, shared with a daughter and her family, that Mr. Yeltsin saw fit to give a homey television interview before a crucial nationwide referendum on his leadership in April 1993.

But whether Mr. Yeltsin and his family have moved to several spacious apartments in a new luxury building on the outskirts of Moscow, as several Russian newspapers have reported, was apparently too delicate a question for officials to answer.

"I'm not denying or confirming anything,"

said the press secretary for Mr. Yeltsin's security service, to whom questions were referred by the Kremlin press office. Mr. Yeltsin's press office had insisted on a fax request for the information and promised to respond to it after consulting with security officials, but they never did.

"I am not authorized to discuss this issue with the press," said the head of the department that allocates apartments and dachas for government officials.

"I am not going to give you information on who lives in that building or how the apartments were given out," snapped the official who heads the local government office in the Krylatskoye region, where Mr. Yeltsin purportedly now resides.

Locals living near the sand-colored, six-story apartment building, overshadowed by dingy high-rises, said they had not spotted Mr. Yeltsin or his fast-moving motorcade yet, although his wife, Naina, has been seen shopping at a swank new supermarket in the neighborhood.

They had seen other famous people go into the well-guarded building — which features an imposing and impenetrable steel fence, guard posts, underground parking, lighted tennis court and carefully manicured grounds and playground — but they offered no names.

"It's best not to talk about these things," said a man with a shrug as he worked on a car in the parking lot of the building next door.

Serbs Warn Bosnia Not to Press Attack

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — A Bosnian Serb commander on Friday threatened to resume the shelling of Sarajevo if Bosnian government forces pursue an offensive in northwestern Bosnia that has brought their most decisive victory against the Serbs in the 31-month-old war.

General Dragomir Milosevic, the Serbian commander in the Sarajevo area, said he would order the shelling of "selected targets" in Sarajevo in the event of new attacks by what he called "Muslim fanatics."

The Bosnian offensive, which broke through Serbian lines surrounding the government-controlled Bihac pocket and has led to the capture of about 150 square kilometers (58 square miles) of territory, stalled Friday as soldiers sought to consolidate the new front line and bring up logistical support, United Nations military observers said.

But, as over 7,000 Serbian refugees continued to flee southward and eastward, there was no sign of any Bosnian Serb attempt to retake the lost territory.

[At the United Nations, the United States introduced a resolution in the Security Council to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia in six months unless Bosnian Serbs agree to end the war. The Associated Press reported.]

General Milosevic's threat came as international mediators announced that the foreign ministers of Croatia and Serb-dominated Yugoslavia had agreed to begin a series of meetings aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries, which went to war in 1991.

A tenuous truce has held between them since early 1992.

The announcement amounted to the strongest indication

yet that the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, may be ready to follow up on his abandonment of the Bosnian Serbs by accepting a compromise on the status of Serbs now occupying close to a third of Croatia.

It also suggested that President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, who has wavered between allying himself with the Muslims against the Serbs or with the Serbs against the Muslims, may be dallying once again with the notion of a Serbian peace first.

Such a peace might place strains on the Muslim-Croat federation in Bosnia.

Western diplomats say that the compromise being worked on would involve the Croatian Serbs gaining considerable autonomy, including the right to their own parliamentary assembly and their own flag, in exchange for recognition of the international borders of Croatia.

On Thursday, the Croatian Serbs, who have declared their own republic in an area they call the Krajina, held a meeting with Croatian officials, the first direct encounter between them for several months.



Sarajevans waiting Friday to cross the Brotherhood and Unity bridge linking government and Serbian-held sides of city.

Accord Is Seen on EU Commissioners

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Jacques Santer has reached broad agreement on the sharing of jobs in the next European Commission, reducing the risk that a weekend meeting of his new team will erupt in a clash of egos, commission officials said Friday.

A decisive outcome would be just the tonic for Mr. Santer.

The skills of the Luxembourg prime minister were widely questioned after he was chosen as a last resort to replace Jacques Delors as president of the European Union's executive agency, while the commission itself is under attack from national capitals that want to trim its powers.

"We need to have a strong beginning," said Ritt Bjerregaard, Denmark's commission nominee who is expected to take charge of environmental matters.

The main question mark ahead of the meeting on Saturday, which will be held at Luxembourg's Senningen Chateau, involves a dispute over responsibility for Eastern Europe between two incumbents: Leon Brittan, the trade commissioner, and Hans van den Broek, commissioner for foreign political affairs.

The portfolio is arguably the most important because membership for Eastern Europe will be the Union's top strategic goal in coming years, and will influence reforms of EU spending priorities and governing structures.

Sir Leon and Mr. van den Broek have shared a leading role on Eastern Europe so far, but Mr. Santer wants to abandon the current division between trade and political matters and organize foreign affairs along geographic boundaries.

Sir Leon has been offered trade policy and relations with developing countries like the United States and Japan, but he has argued vigorously in meetings with Mr. Santer to retain Eastern Europe, sources close to him say. Mr. van den Broek, a former Dutch foreign minister, has welcomed the offer of Eastern Europe but does not

want to lose control over efforts to forge a common EU foreign policy.

EU officials said it was unlikely the meeting would founder on this dispute. Sir Leon has limited bargaining power, having failed to win support outside Britain in his campaign for the commission presidency earlier this year and being tarnished by the anti-EU credentials of his Conservative Party.

Manuel Marin, commissioner for development policy, is expected to get Latin America, the Mediterranean and perhaps developing countries in Asia. Karol van Miert of Belgium is expected to stay in charge of competition policy. Martin Bangemann will stay at industry but may share some responsibilities with Edith Cresson, the former French prime minister, who is favored for research.

Anger in Italy On EU Choices

Reuters

ROME — Italy named an economist and a radical politician as its European Union commissioners Friday after an acrimonious dispute that exposed deep tensions in the government.

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi made the decision after his cabinet failed to agree in a nine-hour session that went to midnight.

The naming of Mario Monti, 51, chairman of the Bocconi University business school in Milan, was never in doubt. But the appointment of Emma Bonino, 46, a deputy from the Radical Party, was disputed until the last minute. It sparked immediate criticism from within the coalition and from the leftist opposition, which had hoped for one post.

In Ulster, Old Foes Step Out on New Path

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — For the first time since sectarian warfare began in Northern Ireland 25 years ago, the political representatives of the outlawed Irish Republican Army sat at a peace table Friday with political leaders from the North and the Irish Republic.

As Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, took his place at the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation at Dublin Castle, sitting around him were Roman Catholic and Protestant political leaders who were no longer vilifying him as a cynical mouthpiece, his colleagues as murderous IRA henchmen.

For the Irish government of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, the meeting with Mr. Adams was the first formal one in the peace effort Mr. Reynolds has advanced with Prime Minister John Major of Britain, a kind of group-therapy, confidence-building session of former enemies designed to lead to broader and more substantial talks that would include all parties to the Northern Ireland conflict.

"It's a historic day," Mr. Reynolds said as he arrived at the castle, the former seat of British colonial rule.

For Mr. Reynolds and many Irish politicians, Mr. Adams was invited as a reward for reaching the IRA cease-fire in the North, which took effect Sept. 1.

Some officials and analysts here and in the North noted that while the invitation was a reward for ending the killing, it also meant that the IRA had succeeded in bombing and shooting its way to the negotiating table.

The presence of Mr. Adams and the IRA at the negotiating table overshadowed, for the moment, serious differences between Dublin and London on how the peace process should move ahead.

The two governments are trying to work out delicate problems on how to formulate a new political status for Northern Ireland without losing the support of people in Ireland who think the North, a British province, should be part of the Irish Republic, and people in the North and in mainland Britain who think it should remain part of the United Kingdom.

The forum, to meet weekly, is to air all the major problems that are expected ultimately to be dealt with in talks involving the Irish and British governments, and all the political parties from the Republic and the North.

Among the issues that are still to be discussed are the disarmament of the paramilitaries and the withdrawal of British troops and the establishment of North-South institutions.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. and Seoul Set Smaller Maneuvers

SEOUL (Reuters) — The United States and South Korea, which agreed last week to cancel their major annual military exercise as a gesture to North Korea, announced Friday that a smaller, seven-day exercise would be held next month.

A spokesman for the U.S. forces in Korea said the combined field training exercise would involve the majority of the more than 36,000 American troops in South Korea and 650,000 local soldiers. Unlike the annual maneuvers, in which tens of thousands of additional U.S. troops are flown to South Korea, the smaller maneuvers would only involve troops already based in the country, he said.

The announcement is expected by observers to anger Communist North Korea, which has denounced past joint exercises as rehearsals for invasion.

Germany Holds Syrian as Missile Spy

BERLIN (AP) — A Syrian accused of stealing U.S. Patriot missile secrets for his country's intelligence service has been arrested by German authorities, prosecutors said Friday.

The suspect was identified only as a 43-year-old doctor living in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. "He had access to the material as a worker for a company engaged in weapons materiel disposal," said Rolf Hannich, spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe. He would not identify the company or say where the suspect had obtained the material.

The man is also accused of taking documents about German mines and a radio receiver from the German Army. Mr. Hannich said it was too early to say how damaging the espionage, which began around 1992, had been to the U.S. and German militaries.

U.S. Jail Population Passes 1 Million

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The number of inmates in America's prisons has topped 1 million for the first time in the nation's history, the Justice Department said, releasing a survey that reflected decades of demands for tougher punishments.

The survey, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, found that 1,012,851 men and women were in state and federal prisons on June 30.

The number of inmates has soared in comparison with the nation's population over two decades, the survey said. In June there were 373 people in prison for every 100,000 U.S. residents, a record. In 1980, the figure was 139 per 100,000.

5 Die in 5th Day of Somali Clan Strife

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Inter-clan fighting raged in the battered Somali capital for a fifth straight day Friday, killing at least five people as factions defied UN calls for peace.

Residents said 12 people were also wounded in the fighting between clans that started in a central district and spread along the "Green Line" dividing Mogadishu.

Major Richard McDonald, chief military spokesman for the UN Operation in Somalia, said there was intense fighting near Mogadishu's port, with both sides firing rifles, heavy machine guns, mortar shells and anti-tank rockets.

France Reaffirms Islamic-Scarf Ban

PARIS (Reuters) — France said on Friday it would strictly enforce a ban prohibiting Muslim girls from wearing Islamic head scarves in secular schools, saying democratic principles were at stake.

A total of 25 students have been expelled from France's state schools, including 17 from a high school in Lille this past week, since the government began a crackdown on religious fundamentalism in schools.

"We will be firm to the end in applying our principles," Education Minister François Bayrou said in a radio interview.

Paris Probes Phone Taps on Ex-Aide

PARIS (Reuters) — French judicial authorities ordered an investigation on Friday into the tapping of the office telephone of Gérard Longuet, the industry minister who resigned this month over corruption probes.

The prosecutor's office at Metz, in the Lorraine region, where Mr. Longuet has his political seat, announced the probe. Mr. Longuet filed a complaint that maintenance technicians had found a microphone the size of a sugar cube inside a floor plug connecting his personal line at the Lorraine Regional Council office in Metz, said his chief aide Patrick François.

Correction

The People column in Wednesday's issue incorrectly described the Nobel prize-winning writer Derek Walcott as Trinidadian. He is a native of Saint Lucia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

BA Boosts Service to South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — British Airways will increase its nonstop flights between Johannesburg and London to nine a week with a new weekend flight starting Nov. 4, the airline said Friday.

The new flight, for nonsmokers only, will leave Heathrow airport on Fridays, arriving in South Africa on Saturday mornings, and will depart Johannesburg for London on Saturday evenings.

A station for high-speed TGV trains will open Nov. 13 at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport near Paris and will offer direct service to various French cities as well as London and Brussels, officials announced. They said the station was expected to serve from 300,000 to 450,000 passengers next year. (AFP)

Scandinavian Airlines System said it would add a daily flight of its Copenhagen-Riga and Copenhagen-Stuttgart routes Monday and resume flying to Zagreb, Croatia, on Nov. 5. SAS currently operates two daily flights to Stuttgart and one to Riga from Copenhagen. (AFP)

Guards agreed to open the Acropolis to the public on Friday, after a court declared their work stoppage illegal. The Ministry of Culture guards said they would open the site, one of the world's biggest draws for tourists, until Sunday and would decide on Monday whether to continue the strike. (Reuters)

The United States has agreed to let Japan Air Lines start a weekly service next month between Honolulu and Sendai, in northeastern Japan, paving the way for the resumption of aviation talks that have been stalled since August, the Japanese Ministry of Transportation said. Japan will in turn lift retaliatory action against Northwest Airlines, allowing it to increase weekly flights between Osaka and Manila to seven from three. (AFP)

Indian Airlines pilots took mass sick leave on Friday in a union protest that stranded thousands of passengers around India, union officials said in New Delhi. (AFP)

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THE AMERICAS / SOUTHERN SWITCH

Republicans Hope the Locals Take the Bait

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

MARSHALL, Texas — When George W. Bush's campaign bus rolled to a stop in the town square the other day, Dorothy Ruthven was waiting in the crowd to see the Republican candidate for governor. A lifelong Democrat, she typifies the evolution of Texas politics that underlies Mr. Bush's substantial challenge to the Democratic incumbent, Ann Richards.

"My parents were Democrats and you just sort of grew up that way," Ms. Ruthven said as Mr. Bush was signing autographs under a warm autumn sun. "My daughter and son are staunch Republicans."

And Ms. Ruthven herself? She nodded toward Mr. Bush. "I switched parties for him," she said.

There are new Republicans like Ms. Ruthven all over the South, the fruit of the decade-long growth of the party in the region. And, along with President Bill Clinton's unpopularity, they are making life difficult for Governor Richards and other Democratic incumbents.

In Georgia, Governor Zell Miller, a fixture in state politics, is under siege. In Florida, Governor Lawton Chiles, who has never lost an election, is battling Mr. Bush, another son of former President George Bush.

Mr. Bush is fighting for his political life, while Representative Jim Cooper, a moderate Democrat, is now the underdog in his race for the Senate seat once held by Vice President Al Gore.

People who grew up Democrats in the South became accustomed to voting Republican in presidential campaigns some

time ago. Increasingly, they are doing so in campaigns for other offices. These changing habits make people like C. T. (Sonny) Davis possible. A former Democrat, Mr. Davis is now running for justice of the peace here in East Texas, something that not long ago was unthinkable.

"People split their tickets quicker than a cat can lick its tail," Mr. Davis said. "You see the baseball-cap-and-boots types voting Republican now."

Consider the statistics: • When Texas elected its first Republican governor since Reconstruction in 1978, there were about 90 elected Republicans in the state. Today there are more than 900, although Democrats still have a majority.

• More Republicans took part in the Republican primary for governor in Florida this year than voted in the Democratic primary, and, in two other states, Tennessee and South Carolina, Republican participation was almost at parity with the Democrats.

• Republicans now hold more House seats in the South than they do in their ancestral home, the Midwest, and the number is expected to grow this year. "I hate to be a Marxist about it, but there is a sort of immutable force of history that's making itself felt in this election," said Karl Rove, one of George W. Bush's chief strategists.

Fred Meyer, a former Texas Republican chairman who has presided over much of the party's growth in the 1980s, said: "We're moving so far and so fast. Every step makes that next step easier. This could be the year it just goes whoosh."

Democratic analysts argue that Republicans are too optimistic, that while Texas is now a



George W. Bush campaigning for governor in Houston with his mother, Barbara Bush.

genuine two-party state, a Republican takeover is far from inevitable. Democrats still hold the governorship, most of the major constitutional offices in the state and they control the legislature.

The evolution of Texas and other Southern states from one-party bastions to competitive two-party states began in earnest with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. That election

saw waves of conservative Democrats vote Republican, and no Democrat has carried Texas in a presidential race since.

In the mid-1980s, rural and small-town Texans began to shed their Democratic ties and convert to independents or the Republican Party, encouraged by the aggressive salesmanship of Phil Gramm. Mr. Gramm quit the Democratic Party and resigned his House seat in 1982,

then won the special election as a Republican, and moved to the Senate two years later.

The breadth of the Republican appeal in Texas became apparent in June 1993 when Kay Bailey Hutchison won a special election for the Senate seat vacated by a Democrat, Lloyd Bentsen, when he became Treasury secretary. She not only won 67 percent of the vote but she also carried an astounding 239 of Texas's 254 counties.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

'No Uncle Tom,' Justice Says

WASHINGTON — In an extraordinary meeting with an invited group of 30 blacks, including five journalists, Justice Clarence Thomas of the Supreme Court rejected suggestions that his opinions have hurt blacks or that he has forgotten his roots.

"I am not an Uncle Tom," Justice Thomas, the second black man to serve on the court, replied when he was asked about selling out to whites, according to a report Thursday in the newspaper Washington Afro-American that was confirmed by several people who were at the meeting Wednesday. "I do not pay attention to that nonsense. That is one of the problems we have as black people. We don't allow differing views."

Repeating a vow he has made before to remain on the court in spite of his critics, he said: "I'm going to be here for 40 years. For those who don't like it, get over it."

Justices virtually never hold on-the-record meetings with the press. And Justice Thomas, appointed in 1991, has been the most media-shy of all the current justices. He has turned down interviews and repeated requests for informal visits by reporters from many publications.

North Ducks Fight With Nancy

FALLS CHURCH, Virginia — Nancy Reagan has attacked Oliver L. North, the Republican candidate for the U.S. senate from Virginia, asserting that he "lied to my husband and lied about my husband."

On Friday, Mr. North, a former aide to President Ronald Reagan, ducked the barb, saying, "My mother told me a long time ago never to get into a fight with a lady."

Much of the Republican establishment has reluctantly rallied around Mr. North in the last four months. But Mr. Reagan has made no comment since a letter in March in which he said his former National Security Council aide, then a lieutenant colonel, had made "false statements" about the Iran-contra affair. "I'm getting pretty steamed about the statements coming from Oliver North," Mr. Reagan wrote.

Mrs. Reagan was asked about Mr. North on Thursday night in New York.

"Ollie North. Oh, I'll be happy to tell you about Ollie North," Mrs. Reagan said. "Ollie North has a great deal of trouble separating fact from fantasy."

Pausing for applause and laughter, she continued, "and he lied to my husband and lied about my husband — kept things from him he should not have kept from him."

At a White House briefing Friday, Vice President Al Gore delivered another attack on Mr. North. "He is a pathological liar," Mr.

Gore said. "He disgraced himself in his previous job. He cannot help but throw one lie after another."

Mr. North has said he was following orders from his superiors when he orchestrated the plan, revealed in 1986, to supply arms secretly to anti-Communist rebels in Nicaragua.

In two recent polls, Mr. North was in a statistical tie with his Democratic opponent, Senator Charles S. Robb. (N17)

Florida Campaign Gets Nastier

WASHINGTON — In the latest low blow in a bitter campaign, Jeb Bush, a Republican, is using the mother of a murdered child to promote his challenge to Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida, a Democrat.

In a television spot that features snapshots of little Elisa Nelson taken before her brutal murder in 1980, her mother, Wendy Nelson, says: "Fourteen years ago, my daughter rode to school on her bicycle. She never came back. Her killer is still on death row and we're still waiting for justice. We won't get it from Lawton Chiles because he's too liberal."

Mr. Chiles called the spot "a repeat of Willie Horton," the famous ad made in support of George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign, which he won Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts who was furloughed and attacked a couple in Maryland.

"Bush is using the pain and suffering of a mother's loss to smear and distort my record on the death penalty," Governor Chiles said.

The governor responded with his own ad, charging the Bush campaign with sinking to new depths. "The fact is, her case is in the courts — not on the governor's desk," the ad stated.

Indeed, the girl's killer, Larry Eugene Mann, has been sentenced to death three times, and because of legal challenges and delays he remains locked up but alive. The appeals courts have stayed or reversed the death sentence on numerous occasions, and Mr. Mann's lawyers have an appeal pending in Pinellas Circuit Court. (W17)

Quote/Unquote

Larry Berg, director of the Jesse Unruh Institute of Politics at the University of Southern California, on Michael Huffington, the Republican candidate for California's Senate seat, who has vigorously opposed illegal immigration but who admitted last week having an employed an illegal immigrant in his home for five years: "It suggests that his position on this issue is one fraught with hypocrisy. If you are going to say what he has said for the past six months, this is not something you want to do." (L17)

Every Parent's Nightmare Unfolds as Carjacker Takes Children

By Rick Bragg
New York Times Service

UNION, South Carolina — Susan Smith said she stood in the middle of a dark, isolated road and screamed, "I love you all" as a carjacker disappeared in the distance with her two children in the back seat. So far, the people of this small textile town in northwestern South Carolina have been unable to pray Mrs. Smith's two little boys home again.

Hundreds of law enforcement officers and volunteers have been searching the highways and deep forests of this rural piece of the state since Tuesday, hoping the carjacker

had released Alexander, 14 months, and Michael, 3. But as of Friday, investigators still had no solid leads, and the worst crime in recent memory in pastoral, peaceful Union County remained unsolved.

"I pray for him," said Sue Morris, Mrs. Smith's neighbor, of the carjacker who had become the focus of a frantic, four-state search. "I pray for God to touch his heart and make him let those children go."

What has appeared to be the real-life manifestation of every parent's nightmare began about 9 P.M. Tuesday when Mrs. Smith, her two children

strapped into car seats in the back, stopped her car at a traffic signal in Monarch Mills, a few miles outside Union.

Mrs. Smith said a man with a gun jerked open the unlocked door on the passenger side of her 1990 Mazda and said, "Shut up and drive or I'll kill you."

Mrs. Smith, who works for a textile company, told Sheriff's Department investigators that she did not know the man. He ordered her to drive northeast for about 10 miles (16 kilometers), then told her to get out. She said she begged him to let her take the children with her, but the man said: "I don't have time. I'll take care of them."

She said she watched in shock, standing in the middle of the road, as the man drove away with her children. Later, family members said Mrs. Smith was sick with grief, asking herself how she could have let the man drive away with her sons.

"She just thought, when she got out of the car, that he'd let her have them," said Dennis Gregory, a cousin of Mrs. Smith's.

Investigators have almost nothing that would lead them to the children. The crime scene vanished down the dark road. "Very rarely do you have a crime and not have a crime scene to work," said the Union

County sheriff, Howard Wells. "I've been in law enforcement 20 years, and I've never had a case where there is so little to work on."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

<p>CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (International Protestant, Evangelical-Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:00 a.m. Koks Welkom, De Oudestraat 3, Amsterdam (020) 490-1516 or (020) 490-4139.</p> <p>PARIS AND SUBURBS</p> <p>EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 58 Rue des Bains-Roisins, Rue-Mahmoud, Roman Evangelical church for the English speaking community, located in the western suburbs, 55, 9485, Wouter, 1045, Children's Church and Nursery, Youth members Dr. B.C. Thomas, pastor, Call 47-51-29-63 or 47-48-1529 for information.</p> <p>HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical) Sun. 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Espérance de la Défense, Tel. 47-73-53-54 or 47-73-14-27.</p> <p>THE SCOTS KIRK (PRESBYTERIAN) 17, rue Bayard, 75008 Paris, Metro FD Roosevelt, Family service & Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. All welcome. For information 48-78-47-34.</p> <p>SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), Avenue Sunday 9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m. & 12:15 p.m., and 6:30 p.m. Saturday 11:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., Monday-Friday 11:00 a.m., 30, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th, Tel. 47-22-72-55, Metro Charles de Gaulle - Étoile.</p> <p>MUNICH</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical Bible Believing, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Embury 10, (2 Theeslands) (089) 650-8617.</p> <p>SAALBURG</p> <p>BEREAVEMENT BIBLE CHURCH, in Bonn, "They searched the scriptures daily" Acts 17:11. Evangelical English services at 10:30 a.m. with Pastor David Johnston, Franz Str. 10, 53119 Pöhl, Tel. 43 (0) 822-45563.</p> <p>TOKYO</p> <p>ST. PAUL'S INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Rijnstraat Stn., Tel. 3261-3740, Workshop Services: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.</p> <p>TOKYO UNION CHURCH, near Omotesando subway stn., Tel. 3400-0047, Workshop services Sunday 8:30 & 11:30 a.m., SS at 9:45 a.m.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact: LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHRIST, P.O. Box 512, Staunton, Indiana 47781 U.S.A.</p> <p>VIENNA</p> <p>VIENNA CHRISTIAN CENTER: A CHARISMATIC FELLOWSHIP FOR VIENNA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, English Language + Trans-denominational, meets at Suburgstrasse 17, 1070 Vienna, 6:00 p.m. Every Sunday, EVERYONE IS WELCOME. For more information call 43-1-168-7410.</p> <p>THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)</p> <p>PARIS AND SUBURBS</p> <p>THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care, Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evensong, 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008, Tel. 331 47 20 17 92, Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.</p> <p>FLORENCE</p> <p>ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite 1 & 11 a.m. Rite II, Via Bernardo Rosselli 9, 50128, Florence, Italy, Tel. 39952 29 44 17.</p>	<p>FRANKFURT</p> <p>CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Evangelical) Sun. 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. 3 Miquel-Allee, Tel. 490-5015.</p> <p>GENEVA</p> <p>EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist 8:30 & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Tel. 41-22-78-78.</p> <p>MUNICH</p> <p>THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School (Nursery care provided), Seydewitzstr. 4, 81915 Munich (Hartmann) Germany, Tel. 49564 64 81 85.</p> <p>ROME</p> <p>ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist 10:30 a.m. Church School for children 9:45 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Spanish Bilingual, Via Napoli 55, 00194 Rome, Tel. 398-488-3339 or 398-474-3569.</p> <p>BRUSSELS/WATERLOO</p> <p>ALL SAINTS CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15 a.m. All other Sundays 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School 9:45 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. French, German, English, Dutch, Tel. 498-64-81-85.</p> <p>WIESBADEN</p> <p>THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist, Parkstrasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel. 4981-1308-74.</p> <p>EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION</p> <p>BARCELONA</p> <p>FAITH FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL meets at 8:00 a.m., Bonn Nova Baptist Church, Calle Camp de la Cruz de Balaguer 40 Pastor Lance Borders, Ph. 439-5089.</p> <p>BERLIN</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BERLIN, Rönningstr. 13, (Siegfried), Bible study 10:45, workshop at 12:00 each Sunday, Charles A. Winkler, Pastor, Tel. 030-774-4670.</p> <p>BONN/KÖLN</p> <p>THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONNKÖLN, Rheinau Strasse 9, Köln, Workshop 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hoops, Pastor, Tel. (02236) 47021.</p> <p>BRATISLAVA</p> <p>Bible Study in English, Palsady Baptist Church, Zvezkova 2, 81201-7475, Contact Pastor Joop Kuitert, Tel. 31 87 79.</p> <p>BREMEN</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Kreuzgemeinde, Hohenlohestrasse 10, 28195 Bremen, Tel. 0471-12877.</p> <p>BUCHAREST</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strada Popa Rusu 22, 3000 Ploiesti, Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel. 312-3860.</p> <p>BUDAPEST</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, meets in Monca Zsigmond Gimnazium, Török u. 48/49, Budapest, 1020 Center Fellowship, 10:30 Workshop, Tel. 11 from Batthyány for Other meetings, call Pastor Bob Zandron, Tel. 250-9532.</p>	<p>BULGARIA</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, World Trade Center, 36, Dorian, 7200, Blvd. Westphal, 1100, James Duke, Pastor, Tel. 704-367.</p> <p>CELLE/HANNOVER</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Winklerstrasse 45, 30100 Wuppertal, 1400 Bielefeld, Pastor W. W. Winkler, Tel. (0514) 46-416.</p> <p>DARMSTADT</p> <p>DARMSTADT/IEBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION, Bible study & Workshop Sunday 10:30 a.m. Stattenheim-De-Gonsard, Bielefeld, Germany (Kaiserring 11), Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. For further information call the pastor, Dr. W. J. De Lay, Tel. 0211-400-157.</p> <p>DÜSSELDORF</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English, Workshop and Children's Church Sunday 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Meeting temporarily at the Evangelical - Protestant Church in Rönningstrasse, 11-18, 40229 Düsseldorf, Germany (Kaiserring 11), Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. For further information call the pastor, Dr. W. J. De Lay, Tel. 0211-400-157.</p> <p>FRANKFURT</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Soldevener, 11-18, 60300 Bad Homburg, phone/Fax: 06178-22728 serving the Frankfurt and Taunus areas, Germany, Sunday workshop 08:45, nursery + Sunday-school 10:00, women's bible studies, Housegroups + Sunday + Wednesday 18:30, Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention, "Declare His glory amongst the nations."</p> <p>BETHLEHEM INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Am Dörschweg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday workshop 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Dr. Thomas W. H. pastor, Tel. 069-645628.</p> <p>HEIDELBERG</p> <p>GRACE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Industrie Str. 11, 69022 Sanghausen, Bible study 08:45, Workshop 10:00, Pastor Paul Hendrix, Tel. 06224-32296.</p> <p>HOLLAND</p> <p>TRINITY BAPTIST 8:30, Workshop 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship, Meets at a localcamp, warm fellowship in a Wassenar. Tel. 07175-15924.</p> <p>MADRID</p> <p>IMMANUEL BAPTIST, MADRID, HERNANDEZ DE TEJADA, 4, 28001 MADRID, 11 a.m., 7 p.m., Tel. 407-4347 or 302-3017.</p> <p>MOSCOW</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Meeting 11:00, Kino Center Building 15 Duzhinskaya St., 1st Floor, Hall 6, Metro Station Basmannaya, Pastor Brad Starnes Ph. (095) 150-2593.</p> <p>MUNICH</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Holzstr. 9, English Language Services, Bible study 18:30, Workshop Services 17:00, Pastor's phone: 6908334.</p> <p>PRAGUE</p> <p>International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohrady 68, Prague 3, At metro stop Jirchova Ploiesti Sunday 11:00 a.m. Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 311-7874.</p> <p>WUPPERTAL</p> <p>International Baptist Church, English, German, Persian, Workshop 10:30 a.m., Selenstr. 21, Wuppertal - Elberfeld, All denominations welcome, Hohenlohestr. Freund, Pastor, Tel. 0202-4668394.</p>	<p>ZÜRICH - SWITZERLAND</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (Walsdorf (Zürich), Rosenbergrasse 4, 8620 Walsdorf, Workshop Services Sunday mornings 11:00, Tel. 724-2622.</p> <p>ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST</p> <p>BERLIN</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, ex. of Clay Ave. & Potsdamer Str. 55 930 a.m., Workshop 11:00 a.m., Tel. 030-8132021.</p> <p>BRUSSELS</p> <p>THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School 9:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. Kaiserring, 19 (at the Int. School) Tel. 673-03-81, Bus 65, Tram 94.</p> <p>COPENHAGEN</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farvergade, Varde, near Radhus, Study 10:15 & Workshop 11:30, Tel. 31624765.</p> <p>FRANKFURT</p> <p>TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungenplatz 11, 60300 Frankfurt, Sunday School 9:30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Tel. (069) 599478 or 512522.</p> <p>GENEVA</p> <p>EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Vandœuvre, Sunday workshop 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. in English, Tel. (022) 310-05-89.</p> <p>JERUSALEM</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Munster Rd., English workshop Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome, Tel. (02) 261-049.</p> <p>LONDON</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH in London 79 Tottenham Cl. Rd. W1 5S at 10:00 a.m. Workshop at 11:00 a.m. Goodge St. tube. Tel. 071-580-2791.</p> <p>PARIS</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH in PARIS Workshop 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Ph. 7. Bus 6 at 10:00, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.</p> <p>STOCKHOLM</p> <p>IMMANUEL CHURCH, Workshop Christ in Swedish, English, or Korean, 11:00 a.m. Sunday, Birger Jarling at Kungstensgränd, 17, 45081 15 12 25 x 727 for more information.</p> <p>TRIANE</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY, Herdenstrasse 16, 10119 Berlin, Tel. 030-262525.</p> <p>VIENNA</p> <p>VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday workshop in English 11:30 a.m. Sunday school, nursery, international, all denominations welcome, Dorotheergasse 16, Vienna 1.</p> <p>ZÜRICH</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, workshop service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel. (01) 762525.</p>
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Race Comes to Surface in Simpson Trial

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lawyers for O. J. Simpson have accused prosecutors of attempting, through needlessly persistent and provocative questioning, to keep blacks off the jury. Their assertions brought race to the surface of a case in which it has always lurked not far below.

The accusations, made in an impromptu news conference by two of Mr. Simpson's lawyers, followed a testy exchange between Deputy District Attorney William Hodgman and an elderly black man, one of six candidates screened Thursday for the Simpson jury.

"You're pumping me as if I'm on trial or something!" the man, a 71-year-old retiree, exclaimed. "I don't like that. You're sort of riling me."

Mr. Simpson's principal lawyers, Robert Shapiro and Johnnie L. Cochran, were quickly in the corridors, denouncing Mr. Hodgman's conduct.

"We are very concerned about the tenor of questions and that they go after certain jurors," Mr. Cochran said. "In order for this jury to have credibility, it must have people from all walks of life and from all over the community."

In fact, the potential jurors who have survived the first round of questioning are a diverse group in which whites are a minority.

A few minutes after Mr. Cochran spoke, and 12 floors below, Mr. Shapiro swung into action. He maintained that the prosecution was harassing black candidates, hoping they would talk themselves off the jury by betraying bias.

The comments brought an angry retort from Mr. Hodgman, who accused the defense of bad faith.

Mr. Hodgman had pressed the unidentified prospective juror to elaborate on a number of statements he made on his questionnaire.

Tension escalated when Mr. Hodgman questioned the man on whether he would convict Mr. Simpson. He was his gut proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and the man repeatedly equivocated.

It finally boiled over when Mr. Hodgman asked the man whether he had heard any discussion of polygraphs in the

verse group in which whites are a minority.

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The comments brought an angry retort from Mr. Hodgman, who accused the defense of bad faith.

Mr. Hodgman had pressed the unidentified prospective juror to elaborate on a number of statements he made on his questionnaire.

Tension escalated when Mr. Hodgman questioned the man on whether he would convict Mr. Simpson. He was his gut proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and the man repeatedly equivocated.

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Away From Politics

• Six alligators, an iguana and other reptiles were confiscated by the police and animal protection officers from a loft apartment in Brooklyn, New York. The occupant, a lawyer for the city's Department of Environmental Protection, said the apartment had served as an ersatz zoo for neighborhood children, and promised a legal battle to get the beasts back.

• A disgruntled former U.S. National Guard soldier took two officers hostage at gunpoint at the army's Fort Irwin National Training Center in California, but they managed to escape unharmed and the man was arrested.

• Trials of the French abortion pill RU-486 have begun in the United States, the Population Council said. But the organization said it would make no general announcement of the sites where women can get the drug because of concerns about potential violence.

• The federal government has sued Borden Chemicals & Plastics, saying the company had polluted groundwater around its Geismar, Louisiana, plastic-making plant and illegally shipped hazardous waste out of the country.

• The last of four pipelines broken by floodwaters in East Texas has been capped, and federal and state officials say the cleanup of oil and fuel will take two to three more weeks. The cleanup already has cost \$6.2 million.

NYT, Reuters, AP

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

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Junta Chief In Burma Meets With Dissident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON, Burma — A leader of the Burmese military junta met Friday with the dissident Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, in the latest indication that her sixth year of house arrest might be her last.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since July 1989 and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, met for three hours with Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary of the ruling council. They first met on Sept. 20.

State television and radio broadcast news of the meeting at the Defense Ministry's guest house in Rangoon. The three-minute television broadcast showed Daw Aung San Suu Kyi being greeted by General Khin Nyunt and the two of them talking cordially.

Also present were the judge advocate general, Brigadier Than Oo, and the inspector general, Brigadier Tin Aye.

The talks covered political and economic changes introduced by the junta, according to the broadcast report.

The September talks received a guarded welcome from diplomats and dissidents who said it was an important first step on the road to dialogue.

Earlier this year, a senior junta official said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would remain under house arrest until 1995, at the earliest.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's independence hero, General Aung San, took part in a 1988 pro-democracy uprising that was put down by the military with the loss of hundreds of lives.

She went on to co-found the National League for Democracy, which took more than 80 percent of the seats in 1990 elections. But she was denied power by the junta.

The junta has repeatedly offered to free her, but on the condition she leaves the country. She has refused to leave but has said she was willing to discuss anything else with the junta.

A constitutional convention now meeting in Rangoon has included clauses in a draft charter that would bar her from ever becoming Burma's leader.

(AP, Reuters)

NATO: Air Strike Rules

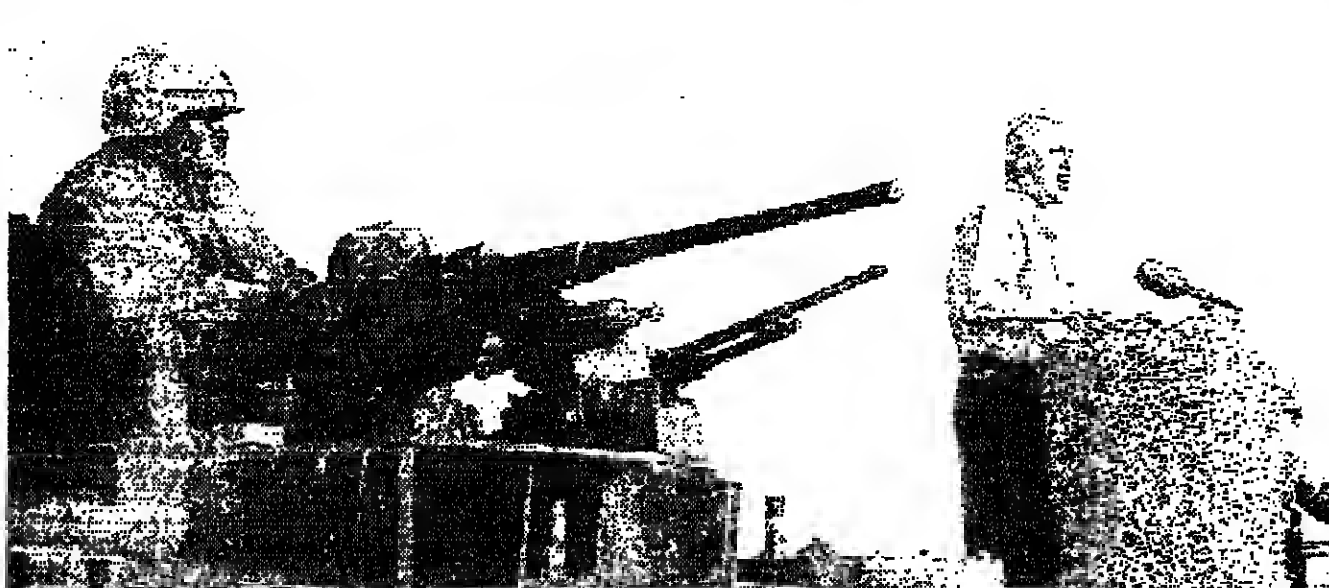
Continued from Page 1

protected city. NATO commanders will no longer be obliged to tell the offenders exactly where they are going to be attacked, even though warnings might be given in some cases to avoid civilian casualties.

By hitting several targets, NATO planes expect to inflict heavier punishment and also avoid being confined to a target area in advance.

Following the new rules, NATO officials agreed to consult with UN commanders about what targets should be chosen for punitive action. But the UN advice can be ignored if NATO chooses, officials said.

Unaffected by these changes are two other UN missions assigned to NATO: preventing unauthorized flights over Bosnia and providing close air support to relieve any UN peacekeepers who come under attack.



President Bill Clinton addressing American troops in Kuwait on Friday as a gun crew kept watch at the podium.

CLINTON: He Raises Soldiers' Hopes of Going Home for Christmas

Continued from Page 1

ures showing 3.4 percent economic growth as a sign that his economic policies were working.

The State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, said it would be wrong to suggest the presidential stop here was only about the domestic political audience.

"In a very real sense, the audience is Saddam Hussein," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Clinton highlighted the success of positioning military equipment here after the 1991 Gulf War, saying it had made deployment for this confrontation with Iraq much faster.

"One of the things that will go down in the history of this encounter," Mr. Clinton said, "is that you got here in a very big hurry. And because of that, Iraq got the message in a very big hurry."

He also delivered a direct message to Iraq, whose border lies about 100 kilometers (60 miles) from here.

"We will not permit Iraq to enhance its capabilities below the 32d parallel," Mr. Clinton said.

"We won't permit Baghdad to intimidate the United Nations. That is not our threat. That is our promise."

Mr. Clinton got a polite reception, at best. And as he spoke, shouts of "When are we going home, when are we going home?" erupted in the crowd.

Captain Steve Boykin of Fort Washington, Maryland, said the uncertainty was causing a "moral problem."

Mr. Clinton helped solve that.

"Don't forget to go Christmas shopping," the president said as he ended his short address, a line the troops took to mean they would be home for the holidays and erupted in cheers.

Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, said later that if Iraq posed no further threat and conditions did not change, the president's hope was that most of the troops sent here this month in Operation Vigilant Warrior could return home.

While no final decision has been made, Mr. Lake said, Mr. Clinton "knows how important Christmas is."

The president also announced to the troops that he had signed an executive order that changes the definition of military field duty to ensure pay parity for the deployed troops.

Before his departure, Mr. Clinton also held quick meetings with Kuwaiti officials and then flew to Saudi Arabia for meetings with King Fahd and other leaders.

Some Israelis were sharply disappointed by the absence of any public condemnation of terrorism by Mr. Assad, no matter what he may have privately told Mr. Clinton, particularly after the bombing of a Tel Aviv bus that killed 23 people last week.

Mr. Clinton said at a news conference in Jerusalem on Thursday night that he, too, regretted that lapse.

Between Israel and all its immediate neighbors.

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The Gold-Spouting Volcano

Experts Expect Rush to Stake Claims in Colombia Crater

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Geologists have discovered a volcano in Colombia that is spewing more than a pound of gold particles each day into the atmosphere and depositing 45 pounds of the metal a year into the rocks lining its crater.

"I expect there will be a rush to stake claims in this volcano," said Fraser Goff, a geologist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. He made the discovery at the Galeras volcano in the Colombian Andes.

While gold is sometimes found in extinct volcanoes, the Galeras volcano is venting commercial amounts of gold from its fiery top, he said. This is the first time scientists have detected visible gold particles in an active volcano.

It is not known how much gold the volcano has produced since it began forming more than 500,000 years ago, Mr. Goff said. He presented his findings at the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America in Seattle.

In January 1993, the Galeras volcano erupted, killing six scientists taking samples from its crater.

Most of the world's biggest gold deposits, like those found in South Africa, were formed when ancient gold-bearing rocks — ultimately volcanic in origin — were eroded by streams, causing the gold to be concentrated in alluvial deposits called placers, said Don Noble, an economic geologist at the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada in Reno. But now that these deposits are

being depleted by mining, he added, prospectors are paying more attention to lesser amounts of gold found in extinct volcanoes.

"I doubt that active volcanoes can be mined," Mr. Noble said. "They would be too hot and dangerous."

Magma released from the earth's interior has many components, he added, including gold.

On the day of the Galeras eruption last year, Mr. Goff was taking fluid samples on the volcano's flank and escaped injury.

A week later, he said in a telephone interview, he and his colleagues were sampling gas vents in a deep river canyon west of the summit. "A guide joked, 'Do you want to look at some gold?'" he said, and showed them a vein of it.

Mr. Goff said he picked up a few samples and later cut them into wafer-thin slices. "There was gold in it, quite a bit of gold," he said. "The fragments had tiny visible nuggets."

He estimated that the gold vein, near the base of the volcano, was at least 10 feet wide. Its length and depth are not yet known.

Another week later, the volcano quieted and the Goff team went back to the crater to continue their research.

"We started finding different amounts of gold in different samples," Mr. Goff said.

The gases and fluids contained about 40 parts of gold per billion. Some explosion fragments contained a concentration of about 2.5 grams of gold (0.08 ounces) a ton, equal to that found in some commercial gold mines.

As Cuba Refugees Linger in Camps, Policy Dilemma Grows for Clinton

By Daniel Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Last summer's decision to hold thousands of Cubans indefinitely in camps at Guantanamo Bay and in Panama is becoming a foreign policy, legal and ethical burden for the Clinton administration.

Although public attention has faded from the 32,000 Cubans held behind barbed wire, the administration has found itself under increasing pressure from two directions.

The well organized anti-Castro Cuban organizations in Miami have gone to the courts to demand that their interned

countrymen be given a chance to seek U.S. asylum.

Meanwhile, Fidel Castro's government has threatened to abrogate the September agreement that halted the rafters' exodus if the Clinton administration admits Cubans into the United States directly from the so-called "safe haven" camps.

Havana wants Washington to follow through with its promise that the refugees in the camps must return to Cuba before applying to come to the United States.

President Bill Clinton made that pledge after breaking with a 35-year practice of welcoming Cubans as refugees to assuage Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida, a Democrat. Mr.

Chiles feared that a flood of rafters would spoil his chances in a tough re-election battle against Jeb Bush, the Republican challenger.

Despite the high stakes in policy terms, putting the Cubans in camps may turn out to have been an exercise in buying time, and time may be running out.

A judge in Miami is pondering whether to prohibit the U.S. government from repatriating refugees to Cuba, even if they want to go home. Lawyers acting on behalf of the refugees argue that the Cubans, being given no other choice, are effectively being coerced back to the Communist-ruled country.

RUSSIA: Deputies Shrug Off Solzhenitsyn's Appeal

Continued from Page 1

ence of an expanded, selfish, suffocating bureaucracy now "repainted" in democratic colors. "This is not a democracy, but an oligarchy — rule by the few," he said.

Some of the deputies, who were polite but restless in the hall, broke into applause at that point. But mostly there was silence, with some mutters of disagreement and some visible exits by politicians going out for a smoke.

"Power is not about getting things and not about giving, but about duty and obligations," Mr. Solzhenitsyn continued, castigating both the legislative and executive branches for holding up a bad example to the people.

Ordinary people remain alienated from power, he said. "Indifferent to Moscow's politics and parties." For all the talk about crime-fighting, he said, the deputies had not yet passed a new civil or criminal code.

He called, as he has done before, for intensified local democracy through the restoration of *zemstvos*, the local coun-

cils of the 19th century, which could also work as a check on corruption at higher levels.

He always knew the emergence of Russia from the long disease of communism would be painful, he said, but Russian leaders have taken "the most twisted, painful and awkward path."

These were all themes Mr. Solzhenitsyn has touched regularly since his return, in television appearances and articles that have aroused surprisingly little interest, given the moral authority that Mr. Solzhenitsyn takes upon himself as not only a victim of Stalin's Gulag and crimes, but also as their finest historian.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn takes an ethnocentric view of history, and on Friday he called for better privileges for Russians living in the former states of the Soviet Union; for stricter laws against foreigners living in and buying property in Russia; for the abandonment by Moscow of Central Asia and the Caucasus to the Muslim world; and the creation of a Slavic state combining Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakh-

stan, or at least its northern Russian half.

He also repeated his criticism of the use of foreign currency in Russia and the purchase of foreign grain, and railed against the sale of farmland of any kind. "Auction sales of land to the nouveau riche means the sale of Russia itself," he said, sarcastically expressing doubt that a single of the 450 deputies "is a peasant, actually growing grain."

He spoke for an hour: when he closed, with a call for a speedier advance toward real democracy, there was a smattering of applause, but no more.

Gennadi Burbulis, a deputy and former strategist for President Boris N. Yeltsin, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a sort of prophet, "who doesn't care how his proposals can be turned into reality."

Some listeners drew comparisons to the startling interventions of the late dissident and physicist Andrei D. Sakharov during the perestroika-era Soviet Congress, when the nation was held rapt by his simple words and challenges to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

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U.S. Envoy's Tour Perplexes Africa

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — When the deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, set out on his first diplomatic mission to Africa, he openly acknowledged that for him, as for much of the U.S. foreign policy establishment, this continent was "terra incognita."

And from the very first stop, Bujumbura, Burundi's capital, the trip was full of reminders that for much of Africa, visits by high-level U.S. officials are just as unfamiliar.

The air force jet carrying Mr. Talbott touched down in Bujumbura on Oct. 21 for a quick refueling stop on its way to Zimbabwe during which he planned to hold a 45-minute discussion with the foreign minister of Burundi on the ethnic conflict that has riven that country and neighboring Rwanda.

But by the time the talks were completed, no one had both-

ered to refuel the plane. In fact, U.S. Embassy officials soon discovered, the airport was effectively closed.

In the first of several sharp reminders of whose influence penetrates most deeply in Africa, Mr. Talbott's journey re-

freewheeling assistant secretaries of state, such as Chester A. Crocker and Herman Cohen, with what has seemed here little visible input or interest from higher levels in Washington.

In Zimbabwe, and elsewhere on a trip that covered six coun-

question: "Who is this Mr. Talbott? I mean, is he really someone important?"

Mr. Talbott had other reasons to wonder briefly about his importance here when it proved impossible to see Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, on the Saturday that had been scheduled for the working part of his visit. Only on Sunday, after Mr. Talbott had flown to Malawi, the next country on the itinerary, did Zimbabwean officials signal their president's willingness to see the American diplomat, if only he would be so kind as to return.

Jetting off for Zaire, Mr. Talbott's party was at pains to explain why they had agreed to a fueling stop in Kinshasa to meet with the country's recently appointed prime minister, Kengo wa Dondo, for what would inevitably appear to some as an embrace of the longtime dictator Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr. Kengo, they said, had begun to undertake hold economic reforms.

"You can't attack Mobutu head-on without bringing on something cataclysmic," an official said. "The trick for us is to incrementally extend legitimacy to Kengo without letting Mobutu hijack it for himself."

Leaving Kinshasa for Ghana 45 minutes later, after a quick session with Mr. Kengo in the VIP lounge, the American delegation could scarcely repress a somewhat different appraisal of the situation in Zaire. American aides had been left waiting in a steamy transit lounge with severe-looking, loudly dressed security agents, and hostesses dressed in tightly wrapped dyed cloth who passed out beer.

Nowhere was France's long diplomatic shadow more evident than in the Ivory Coast, where Mr. Talbott concluded his African journey on Wednesday.

Mr. Talbott arrived in Ivory Coast a day earlier, eager to urge that this most French of France's former colonies take the lead diplomatically in working with countries like Ghana to end a five-year-old civil war in neighboring Liberia.

But from his address at the National Assembly, before openly dozing legislators, to the end of his stay here, it often seemed to members of Mr. Talbott's delegation that this country is so unaccustomed to thinking about Washington as a factor in West Africa that its officials had often only politely pretended to hear out the American's message.

'Who is this Mr. Talbott? I mean, is he really someone important?'

A Zimbabwean journalist.

sumed only after a resident official from a French airline who held the key to the airport fuel depot was roused and persuaded to turn the pumps on.

In Harare, Zimbabwe, where Mr. Talbott had scheduled talks on regional conflicts — the theme of the trip — his presence seemed a source of confusion for many, who were unused to visits by Americans of his rank.

For years, much of U.S. policy on Africa has been run by

tries, the presence at Mr. Talbott's side of the current assistant secretary of state for African affairs, George E. Moose, left many perplexed about the role of the deputy secretary of state.

After Mr. Talbott spoke at a military academy on the importance of regional peacekeeping, a Zimbabwean journalist, echoing a puzzlement detected at several stops, approached an American colleague with this

sion and been spokeswoman for the missing and murdered children task force. She has been deputy chief for the last 12 years. Mayor Bill Campbell said she is the first black woman to head a big-city U.S. police department. She and her husband, Jimmy Harvard, have a 6-year-old daughter.

A relatively inexpensive violin bow made of parts from a hardware store has been invented by William Hayden, a professor of Music at the University of South Florida. It outdoes cheap wooden bows and even vies with the best bows, according to Armin Watkins, a fellow music professor. "I've used it myself and can testify the feeling of it is very solid on the strings," Mr. Watkins said. The new bow is made of a metal tube attached to synthetic hair by nylon fasteners. It is expected to sell for between \$90 and \$150.

Martin Scorsese will direct a new film on the gossip columnist and radio commentator Walter Winchell. The screenplay is by Steve Zaillian, who wrote the screenplay for "Schindler's List," according to Publishers Weekly. The film is to be based on the new biography "Winchell: Gossip, Power and the Culture of Celebrity" by Neal Gabler.

A California driver's license renewal form advises, "We will give you a vision test and also take a finger and photograph." Indeed, comments the Los Angeles Times, the Department of Motor Vehicles certainly "wants its ounces of flesh." And, who knows, "Next the DMV will want an arm and a leg."

Gem of the Day, from the Ann Landers advice column: Wrinkles are hereditary. Parents get them from their children.

International Herald Tribune.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Dental Appointment for 1996

The first dental museum in the United States will open in 1996 in Baltimore, where the world's first dental college was established in 1840. The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, named after the 91-year-old Detroit dentist who donated \$1 million to help set it up, will be on the local campus of the University of Maryland. The museum will promote the benefits of conscientious oral hygiene and regular professional care, and recap advances in dentistry.

Children may find incentive to brush once they've seen some of the museum's exhibits, The Associated Press reports.

The "key," for example, introduced around the 1730s, was used for extractions. Its hinged "claw" clasped the tooth, which was pulled by turning the instrument like a key.

The American Dental Association is supporting the new institution as the official museum of the profession.

About 40,000 artifacts will be displayed, including the oldest known dental instruments in the United States, the world's largest collection of dental art and a set of George Washington's lower dentures, made of hand-carved ivory held together with wire.

Short Takes

Atlanta's new police chief is a black woman, Beverly Harward, who is 43 years old and a 21-year veteran of the force. She has worked a beat, headed the criminal investigation divi-



Mr. Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, showing his hands to be free of the ink used to prevent fraud as he voted Friday.

Ex-Rebel Ends Mozambique Vote Boycott

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — One day after he eluded Mozambique's first free elections by rejecting them as fraudulent, the main opposition leader on Friday dropped his boycott, cast his own ballot, and pronounced himself "the father of democracy in my country."

After meeting into the early morning with the Western donors who are financing the election, Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Renamo rebel group and a challenger for the presidency, said he was "very satisfied" that his claims of a government conspiracy to cheat his party would be taken more seriously.

The voting that Mozambicans hope will heal the wounds of a 15-year civil war was extended for a third day, through Saturday, and foreign diplomats declared in

writing that the outcome would be invalidated if evidence of serious fraud arose.

According to diplomats who took part in the courtship of the rebel leader, Mr. Dhlakama apparently felt that by dramatizing his suspicions of cheating before the votes were counted he would be in a stronger position to cry foul if he lost.

But if Mr. Dhlakama hoped his brinkmanship would gain concessions, such as a guaranteed share of power for his party even if it lost, he miscalculated. Asked what the opposition leader had got for his efforts, the United Nations special representative to Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, joked, "A cup of coffee."

Largely oblivious to the controversy, Mozambicans, including supporters of Mr. Dhlakama, continued the voting that began Thursday with a huge turnout.

Final results are not expected for two weeks.

Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975, only to be plunged into a war that left it, by some reckonings, the poorest country in the world.

The warring rivals are now the main political antagonists — the Liberation Front of Mozambique, or Frelimo, a formerly Marxist party that has ruled since independence, and the Mozambican National Resistance, or Renamo, the rebel group originally backed by white regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The conventional wisdom favors President Joaquim Chissano, the Frelimo leader, to retain the presidency and his party to oust Renamo in races for a new, 250-seat Parliament.

Frelimo is thought to have the superior vote-getting machine, but Renamo has strong support in the rural, populous provinces of the center and north, where many voters feel neglected by the government.

Cambodia Denies Reports of Hostages' Deaths

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — The Cambodian government denied Friday that three Western hostages of the Khmer Rouge had been killed, despite reports to the contrary from one of its own generals.

But diplomats in the Cambodian capital, in common with the Australian government, remained pessimistic about the fate of the hostages, who are

from Australia, Britain and France.

The Cambodian co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said he had asked General Ke Kimyan, the military chief of staff, to widen the search for the hostages after two days of sharply conflicting information.

"I don't want to speculate," the prince said Friday. "I want solid evidence on what happened."

Earlier Friday, the Defense Ministry denied reports from Kampot that the three hostages were dead and said it had received information that they had been moved northward in early October.

David Wilson, 29, of Australia, Mark Slater, 28, of Britain, and Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, of France, were seized on July 26.

General Nuon Paet, the Khmer Rouge commander in charge of the hostages, escaped

through government lines. Wednesday.

Lieutenant General Sok Bunsoen, deputy commander of the southern region, said Thursday that General Paet had ordered the execution of the three hostages on Sept. 27.

Information Minister Ieng Mouly said that troops were expanding the search in Kampot Province, where the hostages were known to have been held. (Reuters, AFP)

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Moghul Miniatures: A Large Discovery

LONDON — On Oct. 19, an extraordinary manuscript with miniatures from Moghul India, or Hindustan as it was called in the East, came to light at Sotheby's.

In the empire ruled by an Islamic dynasty that prided itself on its Mongol ancestry but was otherwise thoroughly Persianized, the literature read by the court and the cultivated public was Persian. The primary text in any court following the Iranian model was the *Shah-Namah*, or Book of Kings, written in the 10th century by Ferdowsi as a stylization of Iranian history. Curiously, however, few illuminated *Shah-Namahs* from Hindustan survive. Until Oct. 19, none was known that could be dated prior to 1600.

The sudden appearance of an unrecorded manuscript, damaged but retaining 37 miniatures that were executed in the last third of the 16th century, is a sensational discovery.

Much more remarkable though, is the revelation of a hitherto unknown style. Sotheby's catalogue assures that the text was copied in the 15th century and adds that in some cases miniatures were painted over the traces of earlier 15th century compositions.

There is no evidence of that. The calligraphy, a cursive

naskh typical of Hindustan, seems contemporary with the miniatures.

While some miniatures show features that would be archaic for Iran in the late 16th century, these are not surprising in the conservative aesthetic climate of the Persianizing courts of India.

Elements from every corner of the Iranian world can be recognized in a mix typical of Hindustan. The heritage of the Herat school survives in some, while others incorporate ideas from the Western Iranian schools.

But the iconography of the miniatures, surprisingly distinct from the Iranian tradition of the time, points to a fully constituted, highly original school. Awareness of Western art that was arriving in Hindustan is creeping in.

Artists' names were added under the miniatures by librarians in early 17th century. In the catalogue, they have been uncritically taken at face value, as proof of authorship.

In any event, this discovery will lead to a reconsideration of the early history of Moghul painting. The manuscript was bought anonymously for £210,500. It was not cheap, but the unique is not easily priced.

Souren Melikian



This illuminated manuscript sold for £210,500

Art Fairs Flourish, Putting Dealers at the Vanguard

Continued from Page 7

where Augsburg and Nuremberg silver beakers and tankards, dishes, ewers of the 16th and 17th century can be seen in really large numbers. Fritz Payer of Zurich, the leader in the field, had filled his vitrines with an array of such vessels whose price range for the most part is roughly \$15,000 to \$80,000. Albrecht Neuhaus of Wurzburg, the Kunsthaus of Zurich, and S. J. Phillips of London had an array of splendid as well as more modest pieces that was sufficiently diverse to allow buyers to see in perspective the objects they were coveting. That is important, even for highly trained collectors.

Another element in the success is the atmosphere of the fair. There is none of the promotional blare and glitz that makes auctionhouse sales increasingly exasperating to experienced collectors as well as to cultivated beginners who want to learn about the art they are becoming interested in. Dealers like Blondel, Neuhaus or Payer, deeply immersed in their field, take pleasure in sharing some of their knowledge with those whose interest in the object is real. There is an Old World ring of culture and learning to Maastricht. It is echoed in the concurrent classical music concerts, and the talks timed to go with it. This year, a splendid exhibition of art treasures from the Hermitage came as an additional prize.

Something of the kind may be in the making in New York. A new "Fine Art Fair," focusing on paintings, drawings and sculpture from the Renaissance to the late 19th century came into existence this year. Walking into the Armory

building, where it was on May 13-17, the first thing one noticed was a general resemblance to Maastricht. In contrast to the October and the January Armory shows, which vary greatly in quality from one stand to the next and have a bustling, sometimes folksy touch, the May show was orderly, better displayed and mostly of a very high standard of quality.

There was no perceptible difference in approach between the American dealers and the Europeans who had arrived en masse. John and Paul Herring, the New York dealers in Old Master drawings who normally carry on their transactions from home, for the first time made a public appearance with a display that was no different in conception from that of a European trio of galleries, Katrin Bellinger of Munich, Bruno de Baryer of Paris and Hazlitt Gooden & Fox of London. The presence of the New York twins, renowned for their inclination toward secrecy as much as for the sharpness of their eyes, was more than just a compliment to the fair in the making. It amounts to an acknowledgment that the situation on the dealing scene has drastically changed.

The same conclusion may be drawn from the participation of some big shots in Impressionist and other Avant Garde 19th century painting from Europe. Waring Hopkins, an American expatriate, had come all the way from Paris

with a contingent of heavyweights — Degas, Sisley, Redon. He sold a lot. Most telling perhaps was the eagerness with which the Galerie Schmit of Paris, one of the big players in the international game, leapt at the opportunity of taking a small stand that became available at the 11th hour.

Emmanuel Schmit brought just three Impressionist pictures, including a poetic view by Monet of the snow-covered lower Alps seen from Cap d'Antibes.

None sold on the spot. All three were actually included in the catalogue of the selling show that had opened earlier in Paris on May 4 and ended on July 12. But an immediate sale is not necessarily what dealers handling works worth millions have in mind in such art fairs. The primary aim is to seek new clients and also to catch the eye of potential vendors. Both generally turn up after the fair closes.

Art fairs have become a craze which can only gather momentum. For some dealers like Thomas Colville of New

Haven, Connecticut, they are a way of life.

Mr. Colville deals in 19th century American Impressionists and other Avant Garde artists, as well as their French sources, from home by appointment. Fairs are the only public facade he wishes to have. Michael Goodhuis of London, the Oriental art dealer who closed down his gallery "Colnaghi Oriental" in 1989, now does three quarters of his business in Far Eastern bronzes through fairs (and the rest from home).

Occasionally, he toys with the idea of opening a new gallery. He probably will not. Too many galleries were virtually

deserted last season. Buyers just do not have the time to stroll around. And art fairs, Mr. Goodhuis says, offer an "intensity of exposure to people" that no gallery ever can. "Also, I find them very interesting. I see what is in the market, what other dealers believe is selling, what buyers really go after (a red sticker tells you that)."

The best art fairs now stand somewhere between an Art Stock Exchange and an Old Boys Art Club. The combined lure makes them irresistible.

SOUREN MELIKIAN is art editor of the International Herald Tribune.

Gallery Hopping On-Line

By Claire Wilson

PARIS — Art purists may bristle at the idea of digitalizing old masters and selling them electronically, but in a matter of months anyone needing a Rembrandt for over his fireplace will be able to go gallery-hopping along the information superhighway.

Using interactive computer software called ArtView, a buyer in Paris will be able to consult a computer screen to see sharp, color images of paintings, sculptures, art glass or works on paper that are for sale, say, in Tokyo, Los Angeles or London, and then buy what he wants on the spot.

Ken Nahon, the New York dealer who developed the Macintosh-based system, says it's so user-friendly that he has been unwittingly selling items from his own inventory while trying to demonstrate the technology to friends and potential backers.

"I was showing it to someone who bought five pieces then said, 'Know what? I'm going to invest in your company, too,'" recalls Mr. Nahon, who specializes in contemporary artists.

Members of the art establishment have long been enthusiastic about using computer technology, particularly for research and restoration. A number of museums are developing interactive systems as educational tools; the Art Institute of Chicago has 250 of its paintings on interactive laser disk and the National Gallery in Washington next year will open an interactive Micro Gallery.

Such systems may become commonplace, but no matter how good they get that certain something will always be missing, says Jean-Marc Leri, director of the Musée Carnavalet, the museum of the city of Paris.

"There's still an emotional relationship between an individual and a work of art that even the best system can't provide for," he says.

The Russian-born painter

Igor Andreiev, who is based in Paris, is skeptical about the system for the same reason. "People buy largely on impulse, which is why you always sell at least 40 percent of the work exhibited at gallery openings, where the artist is usually present," he says.

Marketed worldwide by New York-based Monicorp, ArtView works via an on-line service that only certified dealers will have access to. Each gallery will go on-line with digitalized visuals of the works of artists they represent as well as biographical information. If they wish, they can add interview clips or videos of the artist at work.

Once logged onto the system, a gallery will not be restricted to its own artists and inventory, but will be able to show hundreds of works of art from other galleries in the network.

The buyer will be able to specify what he wants, whether it's a particular color scheme or a specific artist, period, medium, size or place of origin. ArtView will be able to show what it has available to fit the request.

The system's images can be pulled in for close-up views so that the condition of a painting or the artist's signature can be checked, or offer the buyer a 360-degree view of a piece of sculpture. The buyer will be able to put the work on hold or get a high-resolution printed image to take home to see how it will fit into his decor.

The buyer will also be able to purchase the work immediately via electronic transfer of funds. Because Monicorp is developing its own on-line service, it will be able to guarantee the confidentiality of the financial transactions.

Mr. Nahon plans to launch ArtView with 80 U.S. galleries early next year, and predicts he will have about 500 galleries on-line in the United States by the end of 1998. He will tap into

European inventories by early 1996, then reach into Asia.

According to Mr. Nahon, one of its most far-reaching features will be the development of a database for the art industry which until now has had no reliable reference system. By tracking things like price, mark-ups and ownership, ArtView will eventually provide a market index for the way Dow Jones does for the stock exchange. Monicorp has developed a numbering system, the International Standard Art Number which will help in the compilation of data.

Mr. Nahon says ArtView could also bring much needed exposure to young or regional artists who often have difficulty getting recognition.

In Düsseldorf, Germany, Dr. Alexander Fils, whose company Schumacher/Edition Fils has been publishing limited edition drawings and posters since 1870, says ArtView would give a boost to the German figurative painters he handles.

MORE than that, he thinks ArtView will streamline his business and help cut costs. "This will avoid art work going from gallery to gallery and save on damage, not to mention replacing catalogues, and eliminate the need for printing and mailing leaflets," says Mr. Fils. "It is a very important step."

Dealers agree. "Ten years ago, the fax machine completely changed our way of dealing with people," says Loïc Malle, vice president and director of the Didier Imbert Gallery in Paris. "If we all get computerized like this, it will change things again by 500 percent."

CLAIRE WILSON is a journalist based in Paris.

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Arts and Antiques / A Special Report

National 'Theme' Sales Set Records

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — The auction houses are rediscovering nationalhood and Christie's is leading the band.

It started three years ago when the market was deep in the doldrums. Noel Annesley, Christie's deputy chairman, was struck by the number of Spanish buyers who were still coming to London in 1991, as if no economic crisis had broken out — Spain was the last to be hit and its art buyers continued to be active on the auction scene when most other nationalities displayed caution. A Spanish art sale was put together, including a splendid El Greco preparatory study in oils for the "Disrobing of Christ" estimated to be worth £1.5 million to £2.5 million.

Sadly for Christie's, by the time the sale actually took place on May 29, 1992, the icy wind of the crisis was blowing like an Arctic blizzard over Spain. The sale was not quite the roaring success it might have turned into a year or so earlier, but under the circumstances it did not do badly. While only 55 percent of the pictures, drawings and prints offered found buyers, if measured in value the percentage of sold items climbed to a creditable 75 percent. The El Greco went up to £1.87 million in a sale that totaled £6.1 million.

This was encouraging. A year later, on May 19, 1993, Christie's focused on "German and Austrian Art" with fairly comparable results, if expressed in sheer numbers: 44 percent of 662 lots (ranging from pictures to prints and posters) were sold, but in value

the proportion rose to 75 percent of the total. In any case, a £7.2 million sale is not to be sneezed at.

This year, Christie's stepped up the rhythm. In June, it had a French week. June 9 was earmarked for furniture, and June 10 for French pictures. The decorative works of art went well. The unsold lots, 17 percent of the total, never stood much of a chance — pieces such as a low parquetry table of no specified period or a pair of ageless ornate chenets (fire dogs) simply had no place in such a sale. As for the star pieces, they went through the roof.

Two Chinese temple vessels in purplish blue porcelain of the Kangxi period were noteworthy for their elaborate ornate fittings ascribed to the famous Pierre Gouthière. They once belonged to Marie-Antoinette of France. The queen had them transferred from Versailles to the Chateau de Saint Cloud when she left the palace after it was invaded by a mob on Oct. 6, 1789. By Dec. 16, 1793, the objects entered the recently founded Louvre Museum and later were sent back to Saint Cloud. Later still, they were removed from the inventory of Saint Cloud by Napoleon III who needed to make a present to his half-brother, the Duc de Morny.

Objects of this caliber fall outside any market category. The publicity that surrounded the French sale, brought passions to boiling point. They climbed to £1,046,500, paid, as it soon transpired, on behalf of the Louvre.

Other scores, which might seem puny by comparison, are equally telling regarding the additional boost that national theme sales give certain objects. A pair of Louis XVI candlesticks in the Pompeian manner, stern with their neoclassical black bronze figures, doubled the middle estimate as they climbed to £29,300.

The day after, it was the turn of French masters. Only 21 pictures out of 54 were sold. Measured by value, the score looks better: the proportion of works sold stood at 62 percent. The mistake made by Christie's had been to assume that in national theme sales, buyers

are only bothered about category, not intrinsic quality. That enthusiasm was not lacking was proven by the better lots. Eustache Le Sueur's "Christ on the Cross with the Magdalen, the Virgin and Saint John the Evangelist," consigned by the Bar Convent in York, was one of the finest pictures by a 17th century French master seen in years. The National Gallery of London pounced on the opportunity. At £397,500, the crucifixion set a record for the artist.

Other works more difficult to sell found a niche where the novelty justified it. Such was the case with a picture by Jean Baptiste Oudry in dark greenish tones that are not exactly popular. Painted in 1733, it shows a bird of prey pouncing on ducks. Christie's notes that this is the earliest scene of this type so far. Hitherto known only from an engraving, the composition seems never to have surfaced since it was sent by the artist to Schwerin in 1734. The surprise effect jolted the attendance into action. The dark picture sold for £34,500.

If so many other paintings failed, this is essentially because an overpriced third-rater will never make the grade any way. Gazing at the dark portrait of the Duc d'Orleans, which had been signed in 1838, it was hard to imagine who might want it whether at £6,000 to £8,000, the estimated bracket, or at any other price.

The lesson registered. On Oct. 13 Christie's held yet another sale of "German and Austrian Art." This time, greater care was taken in selecting the works. Most importantly, there was just the right proportion of pictures that catch the connoisseur's eye by their novelty.

Early in the sale, a hitherto unrecorded work by Heinrich Reinhold (1788-1825) was an enchanting surprise. The view of Saint Peter seen from the Villa Pamphili is dated 1824, which places it a few months before the artist's death. Large oil paintings from that period are extremely rare. This one is the larger version of a landscape preserved in the Thorvaldsen Museum in Copenhagen.

Christie's speculates that it may well be the picture that was exhibited in Berlin at the Kunstakademie in 1824. The view exceeded its estimate by a third, rising to £63,100.



A study for 'The Disrobing of Christ' by El Greco.

Of all the recent discoveries, none stirred the attendance quite as much as Johann Philipp Eduard Gaertner's view of Unter den Linden. Beautiful neoclassical constructions as they stood in 1836 line a broad avenue and give a sense of orderly urban immensity. The small painting does not include the equestrian statue of Friedrich II, in neo-18th century style which was set up later, in 1851. The feel for horizontality, typical of 18th century urban layout, is intact. The painting shot up to £243,500.

But the success was not confined to dreamy evocations of the past. Twentieth century art fared just as well. Emil Nolde's "Herbstmeyer XVI" is a stunning rarity. Still in its original frame, the view of a tempestuous sea with green and black waves under a totally unreal sky with swirling bands of yellow and purple caused a sensation. It made £507,500.

Drouot's Dominance Faces a Challenge

By Barry James

PARIS — Drouot, the oldest auctioneering company in Europe, is fighting to defend its unique status — and monopoly — from assault by Sotheby's and Christie's, the major auction houses on the other side of the English Channel.

The French government has so far rejected demands by the European Commission that it open up the national market to foreign competition, a stand that may eventually put it in the defendant's dock at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

Sotheby's, which is leading the attack with the support of the British government, argues that it should be allowed to organize sales in Paris under Article 59 of the Treaty of Rome, which provides for the free flow of goods and services. The Commission backs this view, and has twice written to the French government.

France retorts that the article does not apply to government officials, which is what the French auctioneers in effect are. Drouot is the collective name for the 108 independent members of the Company of Auctioneers of Paris. They, and others like them around the country, have to pass examinations on law and art history. They then take an oath before the Ministry of Justice to impartially defend the interests of both sellers and buyers. They are intermediaries, forbidden by law to trade themselves.

The system, which has existed formally since 1552, offers advantages. Drouot offers a free and independent valuation service to sellers. At the same time, it gives buyers a 30-year guarantee of authenticity versus the caveat emptor policy of the British companies. If a work proves not to be authentic, the Paris auctioneers collectively have to make up the loss.

By the end of the session, Christie's had every reason to congratulate itself even if 30 percent of the works offered remained unsold — there were still too many fillers-in. There can be no doubt about it: the national theme sale, where carefully mounted, has a great future. It enjoys the rare advantage of being equally attractive to owners of the best works and to the best buyers.

But it is for arts and antiques that Drouot is best known. Paris was the center of the world art market until the start of the 1960s. The equation changed in 1964 with the purchase by Sotheby's of the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York. This gave it access to wealthy buyers in the United States and a broader base from which to spread out internationally.

Drouot, on the other hand, has remained locked inside the national frontiers. The Auctioneers of Paris are independents and too small individually to take on the collective

might of the big London houses. They also argue that an unequal tax system makes it difficult for them to compete on international markets.

Joël-Marie Millon, the president of the Paris auctioneers, has proposed setting up a federation to take on the foreign competition collectively rather than individually. He proposes that the auctioneers form a company called Drouot SA, open to 49 percent foreign capital participation.

The Millon plan would require an act of parliament to change the status of the auctioneers, and time has run out during the current legislative session. Any change, therefore, will have to wait until after the presidential elections next year.

Sotheby's argues that the Paris auctioneers' fear of competition is exaggerated. It says that the Paris art market has, in effect, moved to London — and to a lesser extent Monaco and Geneva — because sellers want as much international exposure as possible.

If the commercial companies are allowed to organize sales in Paris, then the market will simply move back here, according to the Princess de Beauvau-Craon, Sotheby's managing director for France.

The princess said the main opposition seems to come from the smaller auctioneers, particularly in the provinces, which are precisely the ones that have least to fear from foreign competition.

"If they are convinced that their system is better, why are they afraid of competition?" she asked.

Support for the Sotheby's position has come from an unusual quarter, from the Minister of Culture, Jacques Toubon. Despite his staunch defense of the French language against Anglo-Saxon invasion, Mr. Toubon said earlier this year that the opening up of the market seems inevitable, and that he is in favor of it.

"I think it is better to fight on the offensive than on the defensive," he said. "If the development of the art market in France is in the general interest, I think that the installation of the commercial companies is desirable. That is my analysis, but the position of the government does not go as far."

The Keeper of the Seals, as the Minister of Justice is known, has fiercely resisted all attempts to pry open the auctioneers' monopoly. His department argues that the principle of a free supply of goods and services no more applies to auctioneers than it does to lawyers or notaries public. One reason for the ministry's concern is that the government would probably have to compensate the auctioneers financially for the loss of their monopoly status.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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ART

Saturday-Sunday,
October 29-30, 1994
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Contemporary Art: Back to 1980s?

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — All the indications are that contemporary art and 20th-century masters are set for a new phase of prosperity.

As the Thursday morning session in Christie's Contemporary Art sale ended, the head of

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the department Hugues Joffe could not contain his glee. The total sold by value was 88 percent. Even more cheering than figures is the feeling that the pattern of the early 1980s seems to be repeating itself. The end of the 1981-82 slump was signaled, Joffe says, by the rise of the Cobra school of paintings. On Thursday, these were selling like hot cakes. Only two minor gouaches were left stranded. As in the early 1980s, the buyers were mostly from Scandinavia or from German-speaking countries, and many were new players in the field. The most important painting, Asger Jorn's "The Only Possession," done in 1960, went to an Austrian who defeated a Dane. It illustrated in two reference books, it climbed to \$69,700 (about \$113,600), more than the high estimate.

Possibly sung at missing out, the Dane took his revenge with the next lot, Pierre Alechinsky's "L'Enlèvement," for which he paid \$65,300, outbidding the Austrian.

Another dual was fought over the telephone by two collectors who both wanted Karel Appel's "Bataille," of 1959. A Spanish buyer, hitherto unknown on the auction scene, paid \$80,700 to wrest his coveted prize from another Austrian bidder.

Seen from the art historian's perspective, the massive role played by the Scandinavians and the German speakers is not surprising. The Cobra movement was founded in Paris in 1948, by artists from Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam. Works by Jorn, Appel or the early Alechinskys are strongly expressionistic. They display a violence in movement and strong color

contrasts that make them the distant descendants of Germanic Expressionism.

The afternoon session, which offered a range of low-priced Spanish, German, American and French works, could easily have run into difficulties had the market been uncertain. But it fully confirmed the trends outlined in the morning. The Germans were actively buying both German and American paintings. Horst Antes did well. A head seen sideways with nine eyes painted on its cheek cost its German buyer \$58,700. Frank Stella was equally well received. Another German collector paid \$67,500, nearly twice the high estimate, to get a rigidly geometric composition of 1964 called "Les Indes Galantes (Small Version)."

Yet, in this market which gives every sign of taking off, extraordinary opportunities still turn up. On Wednesday, in a sale that focused exclusively on British art, buyers had their best chance in years to buy powerful paintings by one of the towering figures of the 20th century. Yet few among them seemed to recognize the fact.

THE occasion was the dispersal at Christie's of the collection of contemporary British watercolorists formed by the late Sir Frederick Gibberd. The architect liked watercolorists. He started collecting British contemporary works with a marked preference for well-composed, well-structured scenes and landscapes. As architects in the past often did, Gibberd had a strong feel for sculptural form. The discovery of Edward Burra's watercolorists at an exhibition at the Lefevre Gallery that has been handling the artist's work since 1935, filled him with enthusiasm.

Burra, famous within a narrow circle of 20th-century art connoisseurs, mostly British and American, is virtually unknown to the public despite the retrospective at the Hayward Gallery in 1985.

Born into an upper-class family, Burra escaped the con-



Asger Jorn's "The Only Possession" sold for £69,700.

ventional mold of public school education in Britain because doctors declared when he was 13 that he had not much longer to live — the artist suffered from acute arthritis until his death at the age of 71 in 1976.

His early gifts for drawing were encouraged by his parents, who made sure he received private instruction in Rye, Sussex, where he spent most of his life. Two years in the art department of Chelsea Polytechnic and another two years at the Royal College of Art gave Burra the required knowhow.

By the late 1920s, he was an accomplished draftsman. Finding painting in oils too painful for his arthritic hands, he turned to watercolor. Extensive travel, in France particularly, exposed Burra to the whole range of European avant-garde painting. For a while, he hovered between a form of sophisticated Expressionism influenced by George Grosz and Surrealism. Well read, highly literate artistically, he developed in the 1930s a Surrealist style that at times calls for comparison with Yves Tanguy or Salvador Dali. At other times, it is reminiscent

of Giorgio de Chirico. But the sophistication of Burra's compositions, behind their apparent simplicity, sets him apart.

In 1963, Gibberd bought from one of the Lefties shows one of Burra's masterpieces, now known as "Prisoner of Fate." Done in 1937-38, the monumental composition bears the stamp of the painter's familiarity with Georgian neoclassicism. A sculptural form is seated in the foreground. Estimated to be worth £60,000 to £80,000, the large watercolor sold for £62,000 with premium. This is nothing if measured on the scale of 20th-century master prices, but brilliant when compared with the £320 it cost Gibberd in 1963.

Most remarkable were two landscapes, highly stylized, yet still identifiable as such, done in Burra's uniquely idiosyncratic manner. Dated 1965 and 1971, they went for £20,700 and £36,700 respectively. The last time a Burra was seen, at auction in May 1992 at Sotheby's, it had set a record for the artist at £199,500. There is still hope for those who have an eye, but are not prepared to spend millions of dollars.

American Indian Museum Opens

By Holland Cotter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has been said that America will never know peace until the damage done to its native people has been acknowledged and their cultural birthright restored.

The National Museum of the American Indian, which opens Sunday at the Alexander Hamilton United States Custom House, may someday be counted a significant step toward that end.

Judging by the museum's inaugural presentation, however, that step is still faltering and exploratory. The 500-plus objects on display in three contiguous shows are of surpassing beauty; together they demand inclusion on any itinerary of the city's major art attractions. But they have nearly been sabotaged by an overproduced installation and by a curatorial philosophy that too often favors political grandstanding and feel-good sentiment over discretion and scholarship.

The newly refurbished landmark 1907 Cass Gilbert building next to Battery Park is a Beaux-Arts marvel, but in purely practical ways it is ill-suited to its current task. The immense vaulted rotunda that dominates its interior is not only unusable as exhibition space (though it has art of its own: 1937 murals of the New York waterfront by Reginald Marsh), but also has necessitated the construction of narrow, awkwardly aligned galleries around its perimeter.

Within them, the museum has organized three separate and — on paper, at least — conceptually different exhibitions. The first, titled "Creation's Journey: Masterworks of Native American Identity and

Belief" and including objects from North and South America ranging in date from 3200 B.C. to the 20th century, is intended to be a historical overview.

The next section, "All Roads Are Good: Native Voices on Life and Culture," consists of work chosen by 23 American Indian artists, writers, educators and community leaders. The final offering is an elaborate collaborative installation created specifically for the museum and titled "This Path We Travel: Celebrations of Contemporary Native American Creativity."

"Creation's Journey" offers an entrancing and ecumenical selection of work, including a 19th-century mask from British Columbia, a painted Crow shield from Montana, a brilliantly dressed Seminole doll, a 1930s Pueblo blackware dish and carved Inca drinking cups in the shape of jaguar heads.

THE smorgasbord of display devices marshaled for the current shows range from sound-and-light video presentations, to piped-in soundtracks, to dioramas and architectural motifs, to wall texts that play down hard information in favor of interpretive glosses drawn largely from myths and oral traditions.

Nearly all these still-experimental components have been used and combined with success elsewhere — in the Museum for African Art's "Face of the Gods" last season in SoHo, for example — but here they are jammed together willy-nilly, as if the objects they encompass are not trusted to speak for themselves.

Fortunately, the often eloquent voices of American Indians are heard in the second exhibition, "All Roads Are Good," which consists of personal selections from the museum's holdings by guest curators.

Several of their choices fall along their own tribal or craft lines; others appear to be wide-ranging intuitive responses to objects, as in the case of Tom Hill's selection of both an Ottawa woman's simple hat woven of grass and a fabulous Seneca headdress of wampum beads and feathers, or Gerald McMaster's inspired gathering of hundreds of pairs of footwears arranged in a semicircle, toes pointed in dance position toward the center.

Again, however, the work is undermined by ungainly displays and by the museum's decision to lump disparate cultures together.

Editorial interference is particularly evident in the installation created by 15 contemporary American Indian artists for the last show. Suffice to say, its hodgepodge of fake mesa-walls, video monitors inside clay pots, a raised burial platform and sloganeering platitudes cross the line between art installation and theme park.

Because the scope of the art it encompasses is vast — chronologically, geographically, conceptually — the urge to offer encyclopedic, user-friendly exhibitions must be strong. And because the museum has become associated with a conscious attempt at ethnic self-definition and validation, an atmosphere of advocacy hangs in the air.

Such advocacy is, in fact, unnecessary. The art of the American Indian is a great art. One need only look at the objects here to see that this is so. And for this very reason, it deserves exactly the perquisites granted to any other art: scholarly analysis matched by delighted appreciation, consideration as a monument of human accomplishment tempered by respect for its active role as a continuing tradition.

A Peak at Schliemann Treasure

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Schliemann Treasure, the hoard of ancient gold and silver discovered in the ruins of ancient Troy in the 1870s that has been hidden in Russia since the closing days of World War II, has finally come to light, says a group of German museum officials who viewed the treasure recently at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

"I have seen all 260 pieces of the treasure, and the experience was overwhelming," said Klaus Goldmann, a curator at the Berlin Museum of Pre-History who was one of three German museum officials invited by

the Russian Cultural Ministry to inspect the treasure on Tuesday. "It is the symbol of all the world's treasures," Goldmann, who has been searching for the treasure since 1971, said in a telephone interview.

Wilfried Menghin, director of the prehistory museum, said the objects were still packed in the crates used by the Germans in 1939. It remains unclear why the Russian government decided to reveal the treasure after keeping it in hiding for nearly half a century. The Russians have not indicated whether, or under what conditions, they will return the treasure to Germany.

Last year, the Russian minister of culture startled the museum world by suggesting that his government might return the objects to Greece.

The immense collection of rings, buttons, belts, brooches, pins and coins, two dozen spectacular diadems, crowns and breastplates, a dozen cups, crosses, goblets and wine jugs has been described by experts as worth more than any treasure trove ever found.

Schliemann's gold was discovered at excavations between 1873 and 1878. Many scholars at the time believed that ancient Troy was an imaginary city invented by Homer, but Schliemann, who committed to memory long passages of "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey," believed the story of the Trojan War was real. He thought he could prove his case by discovering ancient Troy and perhaps by finding its gold treasury as well.

IN BRIEF

In Louvre's Former Stables, 2 New Sculpture Galleries

PARIS (AFP) — The Louvre has created two new galleries in the vaults of its former stables to show works by Donatello and Michelangelo that had rarely been displayed.

The galleries are in the Louvre's southern wing. The inauguration is the latest stage in the Grand Louvre project. The museum opened its Richelieu wing in the former Finance Ministry premises last November.

The galleries house more than 400 works. Pride of place in the upper Michelangelo gallery, formerly an entrance area, is given to the artist's "Slaves," which

benefits from the light from the south-facing windows looking out toward the Seine.

In the lower gallery, the former stables, architects Catherine Bizard and François Pin have ripped out the false ceiling to reveal perfectly preserved vaulted stonework. Within this gallery are housed not only works by Donatello but also by other Italian, Flemish, German, Spanish, English and Scandinavian masters from the 6th to the 19th centuries.

Appeal on Canova 'Graces' Rejected by British Court

LONDON (AP) — Britain won its battle to keep Canova's "The Three Graces"

when a court threw out a final appeal by California's J. Paul Getty Museum.

The Court of Appeals rejected the museum's application to overturn a government decision giving two British museums an extra three months to match the Getty's \$7.6 million bid. The Getty Museum had argued that the three-month delay in granting an export license was "irrational and unreasonable."

The way is now open for London's Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Gallery of Scotland to buy the marble sculpture. They announced Sept. 2 that they could match the Getty price.

The statue was commissioned in 1815 by the 6th Duke of Bedford.

BOOKS

THE FIRST DIRECTOR-ATE: My 32 Years in Intelligence and Espionage Against the West

By Oleg Kalugin with Fen Montaigne. 375 pages. \$23.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Amy Knight

THE timing of this book, appearing as it does in the wake of the furor over the sensational Sudoplatov memoirs, "Special Tasks," is unfortunate for Oleg Kalugin. Like Sudoplatov, Kalugin was a top official in the KGB's foreign-intelligence apparatus, although of much more recent vintage. Given the extent to which Sudoplatov's claims have been discredited,

readers will doubtless approach Kalugin's book with skepticism. And perhaps they should. Though he proclaimed himself a democrat in 1990 and denounced the KGB, Kalugin had spent more than three decades trying to undermine Western democracies.

His highly successful career as a KGB spy began in 1958-59, when, as an exchange student at Columbia University, he learned the art of "active measures" and "stirring up trouble." He also recruited his first agent, a Russian émigré scientist, code-named "Cook." After perfecting his skills during a second stint in New York undercover as a journalist (1960-64), Kalugin spent the next five years at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

In recounting his days as a

spy master in America, Kalugin does not make sensational revelations about Americans who colluded with the Soviets. He takes a more nuanced approach, offering tantalizing tidbits about his contacts with journalists and politicians and leaving the rest to our imaginations.

Though his descriptions of KGB operations ring true, and make for interesting reading, Kalugin's portrayal of himself as a victim who became increasingly disillusioned with the KGB after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia is hard to swallow. How could the same person who planned the 1978 murder of Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov and masterminded the 1981 bombing of Radio Liberty headquarters in Munich fret about the fate of democratization in the Communist bloc?

Kalugin's convoluted account

of his falling-out with the KGB leadership, which led to his demotion in 1980, also strains credulity. It all had to do, he tells us, with the mysterious "Cook," whom Kalugin had immediately handed over to his superiors after the initial recruitment in 1958. Cook fled to the Soviet Union in 1964, but Kalugin never ran into him. Then, 14 years later, the KGB decided to fabricate a criminal case against Cook because, according to Kalugin, they thought he was spying for the Americans. Kalugin rushed to Cook's defense, hence running afoul of the KGB leadership. That Kalugin ruined his career to defend a man he had not seen in 20 years seems implausible.

Kalugin insists in his book that Vitali Yurchenko, the KGB officer who defected to the United States in 1985 only to change his mind, was in fact a genuine defector and not a KGB plant. He also says repeatedly that Edward Lee Howard, a CIA spy who escaped to Moscow, was responsible for the exposure of several Russians working for the CIA. It is puzzling that Kalugin could be so certain about Howard and Yurchenko and yet have known nothing about Aldrich Ames, the CIA officer arrested last February on charges of being a KGB agent since 1985.

Amy Knight, the author of "The KGB: Police and Politics in the Soviet Union" and "Boris: Stalin's First Lieutenant," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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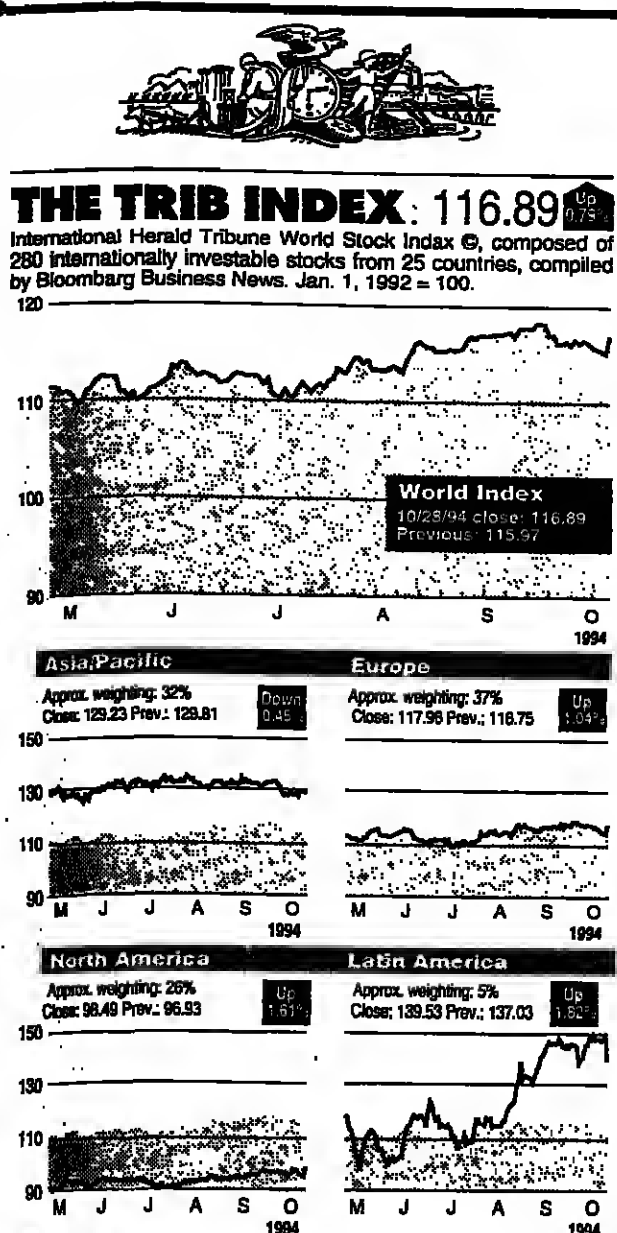
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Mirage of Wealth in Saudi Desert

Strapped for Cash, Kingdom Is Facing Budget Cuts

By Clay Chandler
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — When Iraqi tanks rumbled into position along the Kuwaiti border this month, Saudi Arabian government and business leaders joked that they could not decide which posed the greater threat: the return of Saddam Hussein's Republican Guard, or paying for the tanks and troops President Bill Clinton sent to force an Iraqi retreat.

Despite its prosperous image, this oil-rich desert kingdom is painfully strapped for cash. Saudi Arabia's treasury, which swelled to legendary proportions in the 1970s, has been depleted by falling oil prices, budget deficits and the staggering cost of the 1991 Gulf War.

Saudi rulers, who financed a desert agricultural program that sends tulips to Holland and mushrooms to France, are struggling to cut government spending. They have imposed a moratorium on new projects and stretched out payments to the biggest suppliers, including such U.S. industrial giants as Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

But many Saudi and Western analysts believe the descendants of Ibn Saud, the charismatic patriarch who founded the kingdom at the turn of the century, have reached a day of reckoning. Unless Saudi rulers move swiftly to implement far-reaching budget reforms, what is now described politely here as "the cash-flow problem" could escalate into a full-blown financial crisis.

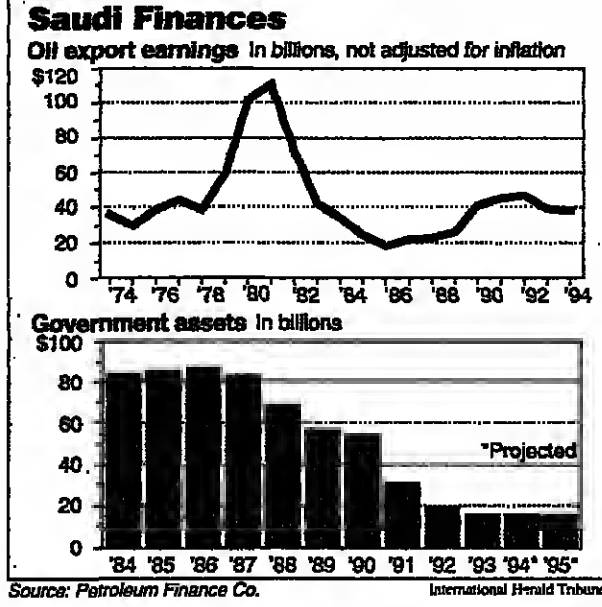
At issue is the social contract struck between the Saudi royal family and its 14 million subjects. Over the past two decades, the family has used the legacy of the 1970s oil boom to suspend the most fundamental premise of economics: scarcity of resources. They established the world's most extravagant welfare state, providing interest-free home loans, free health care and cut-rate telephone service, with virtually no taxes.

"The problem is that we have all been spoiled for 20 years," said a prominent Saudi prince who plays an active role in policy-making. "We have become too accustomed to receiving help from the government. Sometimes I wonder if it will be possible for us to get used to life as an ordinary economy."

How well the Saudis cope with their fiscal dilemma matters enormously to the United States. The kingdom is America's most important Arab ally, its largest and most reliable foreign oil supplier and a major consumer of U.S. exports.

Mr. Clinton's stop Friday in the kingdom and his meeting with King Fahd underscored the importance of that relationship. But it also highlighted recent tensions brought on by Saudi Arabia's money woes. Among other issues, Mr. Clinton was expected to press the king on a Saudi promise to purchase \$6 billion of commercial aircraft from Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, administration officials said. The deal, for which Mr. Clinton lobbied intensely, should have closed in May.

While Saudi Arabia sits atop one-third of the world's oil — a supply so vast that the kingdom could pump crude at current rates for at least another century — its fabled



General Electric Takes On BAe In U.K. Bid War

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — General Electric Co. of Britain began a bidding contest Friday with British Aerospace PLC in a battle for control of the shrinking British defense industry.

GEC offered £531.7 million (\$867 million) for VSEL. This month, British Aerospace agreed to acquire VSEL in a deal estimated at about £490 million.

VSEL is the last major prize available to the two largest British defense contractors. It will give the winner a strong edge to secure the government's pending £2.5 billion order for nuclear submarines.

The bid also signals GEC's attempt to wound British Aerospace, Europe's largest defense contractor and a longtime rival. GEC has said it wants to merge British Aerospace with its own defense business.

"By making this offer, if GEC should win, they are significantly weakening what a lot of people think is their ultimate target, British Aerospace," said Paul Pickford, a defense industry analyst at Farnham Gordon & Co. If successful, GEC would deprive British Aerospace of a much-needed cash infusion, from £288 million that is in VSEL bank accounts. That would leave British Aerospace with some major holes to fill on its balance sheet, analysts said. British Aerospace needs VSEL "considerably more than

Snubbing Frankfurt, Deutsche Bank Makes a Move to London

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Frankfurt's hopes of becoming a major international financial center suffered a blow Friday from no less an institution than Germany's largest bank.

In a move viewed as confirming London's preeminence, Deutsche Bank AG said it would shift the center of its investment banking activities from Frankfurt to London.

"A truly European bank must have an integrated pan-European management operating from its largest market — that is London for international products," Hilmar Kopper, Deutsche's chief executive, said in a statement.

In London, the announcement was greeted with jubilation.

"This is great news," said Michael Lawrence, chief executive of the Loodoo Stock Exchange.

While Deutsche Bank was careful to emphasize that it was not abandoning Frankfurt and that it would continue to expand its investment banking operations there to serve German clients, the move represents a major setback for Frankfurt. The city's stature had been on the rise since Frankfurt won the competition last year to

ECONOMIC SCENE

Will Russia Heed Ruble's Warning?

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

S. PETERSBURG — Long lines of people waited in near-freezing temperatures outside currency exchange offices here last week to buy or sell rubles, usually for U.S. dollars.

The sellers, worried that sky-high inflation would continue to erode the value of the ruble, wanted the safety of dollars. The buyers of rubles already had dollars and generally were cashing in \$5 or \$10 to get just enough rubles to see them through a few days.

Everyone had been unnerved by the recent plunge in the value of the ruble against the dollar when the Russian central bank briefly stopped using its shrinking foreign currency reserves to support its currency. In an unstable and uncertain world, the dollar has become a store of value for Russians, or at least those in the cities, where exchange offices seemingly have sprung up on every corner.

The situation in Russia, with more and more rubles required to buy a dollar, contrasts with that of some other countries in the region, including Latvia and the Czech

Steering by the Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

MOSCOW — The ruble's slide continued Friday despite the central bank's confirmation that it was considering pegging its currency to the dollar.

It took 3,065 rubles to buy a dollar on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, compared with 3,055 rubles on Thursday. The exchange sets daily official exchange rates.

"We're talking to the International Monetary Fund about a ruble stabilization fund," Alexei Sitin, a spokesman for Russia's central bank, said. "Like other things, a peg is also being discussed."

The central bank has spent about \$3.5 billion recently to try to stabilize the ruble and has only about \$1.7 billion left, according to published reports.

The reports said the central bank could no longer afford to support a floating rate in a narrow market where speculators with as little as \$100 million can greatly affect the currency's value.

Mr. Sitin offered no specific figures on the central bank's financial situation.

Republic, which have helped stabilize their economies by anchoring their exchange rates to a foreign currency such as the Deutsche mark or the dollar to a basket of currencies. Using a stable exchange rate as a target has given these countries considerable credibility in financial markets and helped attract foreign investors.

At the same time, exchange-rate fluctuations have provided policymakers with signals as to whether their fiscal and monetary policies were producing the desired results. With so many parts of their economy not yet functioning freely, those clues simply would not have been available otherwise.

The Russian government

9 Reasons to Have a Second Passport

A Guide to the Best, Cheapest and Fastest Ways to Get One

This is a totally different reveal-it-all Guide to 51 foreign passports you can get from around the world.

It's not the usual Report about getting a second passport, but a Guide to actually obtaining one — the costs, the bargains, the give-aways, the waiting periods (if any), the conditions, who exactly to contact and where.

Like insurance, the acquisition of a second passport is only useful if obtained at an early stage. It's no use waiting until some kind of catastrophe looms. By then it's too late.

There are, of course, many dubious characters who flout the law and hope to escape their country with new identity papers. This Report is not for lawbreakers like them — but for ordinary, honest citizens whose very life or economic existence could be saved with the help of a second passport.

Here are 9 reasons YOU may need one:

1. Ruthless creditors, litigants or business partners may be hell-bent on driving you into bankruptcy. Several thousand miles of distance between you and them would work wonders.
2. An evasive competitor, ex-employee or jilted lover may file an anonymous complaint accusing you of being a tax, alimony or draft dodger. This could put you in danger of having your normal travel documents confiscated.
3. Your divorce-happy partner may be thinking of taking you to the cleaners. Your best hope of salvaging your economic existence may be to emigrate to distant shores.
4. You may get harassed by certain immigration and customs officials for belonging to the wrong countries such as former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Libya.
5. You may want to take advantage of real estate or employment opportunities reserved for local citizens only — in other countries where you'd like to spend time or earn money (such as Europe).
6. Your current nationality may put you in the dangerous position of being one of the first to be shot at if your plane, ship or train is hijacked (e.g. if you're an American or Israeli citizen).
7. Some countries may confiscate your first passport and prevent you from leaving their country — because it carries a prohibited stamp.
8. You can use a second passport to open confidential overseas bank accounts.
9. You may become increasingly aware of the lurking danger of an outbreak of war in Southern or Eastern Europe, or wherever else you happen to be living, and you'd prefer to withdraw to a less vulnerable area for your personal and financial protection.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	£	DM	FF	Lfr	Yfr	Sfr	Yen	CS	Oct. 28
Australian	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385
Belgian	36.12	24.25	28.8	0.005	0.002	—	24.68	0.779	2.29
British	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385
Canadian	1.33	1.76	0.88	0.012	0.005	—	13.75	0.375	1.05
French	6.55	4.83	5.66	0.001	0.000	—	16.66	0.024	0.67
German	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385
Italian	1.33	1.76	0.88	0.012	0.005	—	13.75	0.375	1.05
Japanese	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385
Swiss	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385
U.S.	1.675	2.285	1.125	0.020	0.008	—	548	1.325	1.385

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	DM	Yfr	Sfr	Yen	CS	Oct. 28		
1 month	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
6 months	6 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
1 year	7 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	U.S. Dollar	DM	Yfr	Sfr	Yen	CS	Oct. 28		
Discount rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
90-day T-bill	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
1-year T-bill	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4

Discover the Best Passport For You

This Guide carries NO PADDED TEXT AND NO LONG-WINDED TREATISES. Just the bare, essential facts on the second passports being offered in 51 foreign countries. These are some of the things you'll learn:

- Which countries have entered the game of offering "economic citizenship" to foreigners, how much they charge and the names of their sole representatives you can contact.
- How to cut normal waiting periods for naturalization in typical immigration countries by telling the authorities the right stories.
- The name and address of the consular agent who delivers a legally issued African passport for only £4000.

Passport Guide Reservation Form

Mail or Fax To: PRIVACY REPORTS: 26A, Peel Street, Ground Floor, Central, HONG KONG.

YES, I'd like to find out how to get a second passport. Rush me a copy of "How to Become a LEGAL HOLDER of a SECOND PASSPORT" through reading this Guide. I'm unable to obtain a suitable passport for my needs. I can write you and GET MY MONEY BACK IN FULL.

Price: US\$99 (US\$95 plus US\$3 for registered airmail and handling).

I enclose cheque/bank draft for _____ (copies) at US\$ _____ drawn on a U.S. bank and payable to "PRIVACY REPORTS". Please note: you may prefer to pay by credit card, since your payment will be cleared more quickly, and delivery of your copies will be faster.

I prefer to charge my Credit Card (please tick):

☐ American Express ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Diners

Card A/C No. _____

Expiry Date _____ Signature _____

Name (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Delivery Address _____

Tel. _____ Fax _____

(In case we need to contact you about your order)

IF YOU DON'T GET A SUITABLE PASSPORT — YOUR MONEY BACK IN FULL

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Leap for Joy
On News of Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Government data showing sustainable U.S. economic growth without troublesome inflation spurred a rally on Wall Street on Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 55.51 points at 3,930.66, while gaining issues swamped losing ones by a 5-to-

2 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond jumped 30/32 point, to 94 25/32, taking the yield down to 7.96 percent from 8.04 percent Thursday and marking the biggest one-day rally in more than two months.

While the Commerce Department said the economy grew more strongly in the third quarter than most analysts expected, growth still slowed from the second quarter and inflation eased.

"The bottom line is, it's the best of both worlds: strong growth with continued low inflation," said Brian Westbury, chief economist at Griffin, Kubik, Stephens & Thompson, a Chicago-based investment firm.

Financial issues led the rally,

with General Motors the most actively traded stock on the Big Board. It rose 4 to 40 1/4.

The oilfield-services company Halliburton rose 3/4 to 36 1/4 after it reported third-quarter earnings significantly higher than analysts had predicted.

American Brands fell 1/4 to 35 1/4 after the Federal Trade Commission said it would take legal action to block BAT Industries PLC's proposed \$1 billion purchase of the company's American Tobacco unit.

On the Nasdaq, Perigo, a maker of nonprescription drugs and personal-care products, fell 2 1/16 to 13 7/16 after reporting little improvement in its first-quarter earnings over the like period last year.

Technology stocks were strong on optimism that sales of personal computers and dynamic random-access memory chips would continue to be strong. Intel rose 1/4 to 62 1/4, and Microsoft rose 1/2 to 62 1/2.

International Business Machines rallied 1 1/2 to 76, and Apple Computer fell 1/4 to 42 1/2, on market talk that cooperation between the two companies was not likely to be as sweeping as earlier expected.

(Bloomberg, A.P.)

Dollar Records Gains
On U.S. Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar soared against other major currencies Friday, scoring its biggest gains against the Deutsche mark in two months, after economic reports indicated that the U.S. economy was growing

steadily without generating higher inflation.

U.S. stocks, bonds and the dollar all rose after the Commerce Department said U.S. gross domestic product grew at a faster-than-expected annual rate of 3.4 percent in the third quarter. At the same time, the implicit price deflator, a closely watched inflation gauge, showed an annualized rise of only 1.6 percent in the third quarter, down from 2.9 percent in the second quarter.

The dollar closed in New York on Friday at 1,510.00 DM, up from 1,498.80 DM on Thursday, its highest level since Oct. 17. That represented the highest gain by the dollar since Aug. 26,

the dollar rose to 97.28 yen from 97.00 yen on Thursday.

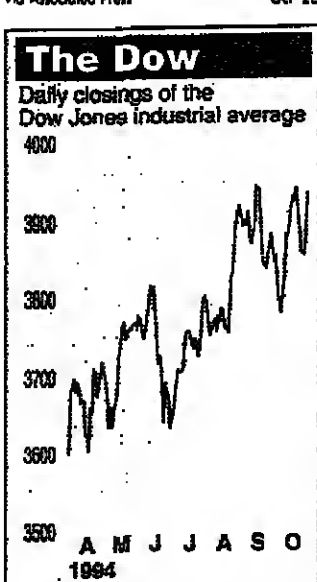
The dollar rose to 5.1665 French francs from 5.1325 francs and to 1.2595 Swiss francs from 1.2542 francs. The pound weakened to 1.6245 from 1.6360.

A rumor that officials of the Group of Seven industrialized countries planned to hold an emergency meeting to talk about the dollar's recent weakness also buoyed the currency, traders said, although a U.S. official denied that such a meeting would be held.

Dave Gilmore, an analyst at Foreign Exchange Analytics, said the day's gains "squared the market up" after the dollar's recent sustained losses.

Currency and bond traders also were encouraged by a report showing that U.S. import prices dropped in September for the first time since December, led by a decline in oil prices. Import prices fell 0.8 percent during the month, the Labor Department said.

(Bloomberg, A.F.X.)



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3675.32	3701.47	3737.67	+52.51
Transp.	1478.11	1536.77	1494.82	+16.71
Comp.	1790.21	1816.06	1816.06	+25.85

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Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Month	High	Low	Stock	Day	Yld	PE
Jan	100.00	95.00	1000	1	1.00	10.00
Feb	105.00	100.00	1100	2	1.10	11.00
Mar	110.00	105.00	1200	3	1.20	12.00
Apr	115.00	110.00	1300	4	1.30	13.00
May	120.00	115.00	1400	5	1.40	14.00
Jun	125.00	120.00	1500	6	1.50	15.00
Jul	130.00	125.00	1600	7	1.60	16.00
Aug	135.00	130.00	1700	8	1.70	17.00
Sep	140.00	135.00	1800	9	1.80	18.00
Oct	145.00	140.00	1900	10	1.90	19.00
Nov	150.00	145.00	2000	11	2.00	20.00
Dec	155.00	150.00	2100	12	2.10	21.00
Jan	160.00	155.00	2200	13	2.20	22.00
Feb	165.00	160.00	2300	14	2.30	23.00
Mar	170.00	165.00	2400	15	2.40	24.00
Apr	175.00	170.00	2500	16	2.50	25.00
May	180.00	175.00	2600	17	2.60	26.00
Jun	185.00	180.00	2700	18	2.70	27.00
Jul	190.00	185.00	2800	19	2.80	28.00
Aug	195.00	190.00	2900	20	2.90	29.00
Sep	200.00	195.00	3000	21	3.00	30.00
Oct	205.00	200.00	3100	22	3.10	31.00
Nov	210.00	205.00	3200	23	3.20	32.00
Dec	215.00	210.00	3300	24	3.30	33.00
Jan	220.00	215.00	3400	25	3.40	34.00
Feb	225.00	220.00	3500	26	3.50	35.00
Mar	230.00	225.00	3600	27	3.60	36.00
Apr	235.00	230.00	3700	28	3.70	37.00
May	240.00	235.00	3800	29	3.80	38.00
Jun	245.00	240.00	3900	30	3.90	39.00
Jul	250.00	245.00	4000	31	4.00	40.00
Aug	255.00	250.00	4100	32	4.10	41.00
Sep	260.00	255.00	4200	33	4.20	42.00
Oct	265.00	260.00	4300	34	4.30	43.00
Nov	270.00	265.00	4400	35	4.40	44.00
Dec	275.00	270.00	4500	36	4.50	45.00
Jan	280.00	275.00	4600	37	4.60	46.00
Feb	285.00	280.00	4700	38	4.70	47.00
Mar	290.00	285.00	4800	39	4.80	48.00
Apr	295.00	290.00	4900	40	4.90	49.00
May	300.00	295.00	5000	41	5.00	50.00
Jun	305.00	300.00	5100	42	5.10	51.00
Jul	310.00	305.00	5200	43	5.20	52.00
Aug	315.00	310.00	5300	44	5.30	53.00
Sep	320.00	315.00	5400	45	5.40	54.00
Oct	325.00	320.00	5500	46	5.50	55.00
Nov	330.00	325.00	5600	47	5.60	56.00
Dec	335.00	330.00	5700	48	5.70	57.00
Jan	340.00	335.00	5800	49	5.80	58.00
Feb	345.00	340.00	5900	50	5.90	59.00
Mar	350.00	345.00	6000	51	6.00	60.00
Apr	355.00	350.00	6100	52	6.10	61.00
May	360.00	355.00	6200	53	6.20	62.00
Jun	365.00	360.00	6300	54	6.30	63.00
Jul	370.00	365.00	6400	55	6.40	64.00
Aug	375.00	370.00	6500	56	6.50	65.00
Sep	380.00	375.00	6600	57	6.60	66.00
Oct	385.00	380.00	6700	58	6.70	67.00
Nov	390.00	385.00	6800	59	6.80	68.00
Dec	395.00	390.00	6900	60	6.90	69.00
Jan	400.00	395.00	7000	61	7.00	70.00
Feb	405.00	400.00	7100	62	7.10	71.00
Mar	410.00	405.00	7200	63	7.20	72.00
Apr	415.00	410.00	7300	64	7.30	73.00
May	420.00	415.00	7400	65	7.40	74.00
Jun	425.00	420.00	7500	66	7.50	75.00
Jul	430.00	425.00	7600	67	7.60	76.00
Aug	435.00	430.00	7700	68	7.70	77.00
Sep	440.00	435.00	7800	69	7.80	78.00
Oct	445.00	440.00	7900	70	7.90	79.00
Nov	450.00	445.00	8000	71	8.00	80.00
Dec	455.00	450.00	8100	72	8.10	81.00
Jan	460.00	455.00	8200	73	8.20	82.00
Feb	465.00	460.00	8300	74	8.30	83.00
Mar	470.00	465.00	8400	75	8.40	84.00
Apr	475.00	470.00	8500	76	8.50	85.00
May	480.00	475.00	8600	77	8.60	86.00
Jun	485.00	480.00	8700	78	8.70	87.00
Jul	490.00	485.00	8800	79	8.80	88.00
Aug	495.00	490.00	8900	80	8.90	89.00
Sep	500.00	495.00	9000	81	9.00	90.00
Oct	505.00	500.00	9100	82	9.10	91.00
Nov	510.00	505.00	9200	83	9.20	92.00
Dec	515.00	510.00	9300	84	9.30	93.00
Jan	520.00	515.00	9400	85	9.40	94.00
Feb	525.00	520.00	9500	86	9.50	95.00
Mar	530.00	525.00	9600	87	9.60	96.00
Apr	535.00	530.00	9700	88	9.70	97.00
May	540.00	535.00	9800	89	9.80	98.00
Jun	545.00	540.00	9900	90	9.90	99.00
Jul	550.00	545.00	10000	91	10.00	100.00
Aug	555.00	550.00	10100	92	10.10	101.00
Sep	560.00	555.00	10200	93	10.20	102.00
Oct	565.00	560.00	10300	94	10.30	103.00
Nov	570.00	565.00	10400	95	10.40	104.00
Dec	575.00	570.00	10500	96	10.50	105.00
Jan	580.00	575.00	10600	97	10.60	106.00
Feb	585.00	580.00	10700	98	10.70	107.00
Mar	590.00	585.00	10800	99	10.80	108.00
Apr	595.00	590.00	10900	100	10.90	109.00
May	600.00	595.00	11000	101	11.00	110.00
Jun	605.00	600.00	11100	102	11.10	111.00
Jul	610.00	605.00	11200	103	11.20	112.00
Aug	615.00	610.00	11300	104	11.30	113.00
Sep	620.00	615.00	11400	105	11.40	114.00
Oct	625.00	620.00	11500	106	11.50	115.00
Nov	630.00	625.00	11600	107	11.60	116.00
Dec	635.00	630.00	11700	108	11.70	117.00
Jan	640.00	635.00	11800	109	11.80	118.00
Feb	645.00	640.00	11900	110	11.90	119.00
Mar	650.00	645.00	12000	111	12.00	120.00
Apr	655.00	650.00	12100	112	12.10	121.00
May	660.00	655.00	12200	113	12.20	122.00
Jun	665.00	660.00	12300	114	12.30	123.00
Jul	670.00	665.00	12400	115	12.40	124.00
Aug	675.00	670.00	12500	116	12.50	125.00
Sep	680.00	675.00	12600	117	12.60	126.00
Oct	685.00	680.00	12700	118	12.70	127.00
Nov	690.00	685.00	12800	119	12.80	128.00
Dec	695.00	690.00	12900	120	12.90	129.00
Jan	700.00	695.00	13000	121	13.00	130.00
Feb	705.00	700.00	13100	122	13.10	131.00
Mar	710.00	705.00	13200	123	13.20	132.00
Apr	715.00	710.00	13300	124	13.30	133.00
May	720.00	715.00	13400	125	13.40	134.00
Jun	725.00	720.00	13500	126	13.50	135.00
Jul	730.00	725.00	13600	127	13.60	136.00
Aug	735.00	730.00	13700	128	13.70	137.00
Sep	740.00	735.00	13800	129	13.80	138.00
Oct	745.00	740.00	13900	130	13.90	139.00
Nov	750.00	745.00	14000	131	14.00	140.00
Dec	755.00	750.00	14100	132	14.10	141.00
Jan	760.00	755.00	14200	133	14.20	142.00
Feb	765.00	760.00	14300	134	14.30	143.00
Mar	770.00	765.00	14400	135	14.40	144.00
Apr	775.00	770.00	14500	136	14.50	145.00
May	780.00	775.00	14600	137	14.60	146.00
Jun	785.00	780.00	14700	138	14.70	147.00
Jul	790.00	785.00	14800	139	14.80	148.00
Aug	795.00	790.00	14900	140	14.90	149.00
Sep	800.00	795.00	15000	141	15.00	150.00
Oct	805.00	800.00	15100	142	15.10	151.00
Nov	810.00	805.00	15200	143	15.20	152.00
Dec	815.00	810.00	15300	144	15.30	153.00
Jan	820.00	815.00	15400	145	15.40	154.00
Feb	825.00	820.00	15500	146	15.50	155.00
Mar	830.00	825.00	15600	147	15.60	156.00
Apr	835.00	830.00	15700	148	15.70	157.00
May	840.00	835.00	15800	149	15.80	158.00
Jun	845.00	840.00	15900	150	15.90	159.00
Jul	850.00	845.00	16000	151	16.00	160.00
Aug	855.00	850.00	16100	152	16.10	161.00
Sep	860.00	855.00	16200	153	16.20	162.00
Oct	865.00	860.00	16300	154	16.30	163.00
Nov	870.00	865.00	16400	155	16.40	164.00
Dec	875.00	870.00	16500	156	16.50	165.00
Jan	880.00	875.00	16600	157	16.60	166.00
Feb	885.00	880.00	16700	158	16.70	167.00
Mar	890.00	885.00	16800	159	16.80	168.00
Apr	895.00	890.00	16900	160	16.90	169.00
May	900.00	895.00	17000	161	17.00	170.00
Jun	905.00	900.00	17100	162	17.10	171.00
Jul	910.00	905.00	17200	163	17.20	172.00
Aug	915.00	910.00	17300	164	17.30	173.00
Sep	920.00	915.00	17400	165	17.40	174.00
Oct	925.00	920.00	17500	166	17.50	175.00
Nov	930.00	925.00	17600	167	17.60	176.00
Dec	935.00	930.00	17700	168	17.70	177.00
Jan	940.00	935.00	17800	169	17.80	178.00
Feb	945.00	940.00	17900	170	17.90	179.00
Mar	950.00	945.00	18000	171	18.00	180.00
Apr	955.00	950.00	18100	172	18.10	181.00
May	960.00	955.00	18200	173	18.20	182.00
Jun	965.00	960.00	18300	174	18.30	183.00
Jul	970.00	965.00	18400	175	18.40	184.00
Aug	975.00	970.00	18500	176	18.50	185.00
Sep	980.0					

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MANY: ANDREAS HUBER, MÜNCHEN - BECKER
TZERLAND: KIRCHHOFER, INTERLAKEN
GDOM: LAING, GLASGOW - EDINBURGH
ROTTERDAM - TURKEY TEKMAŞ, STAMBUL
ABU DHABI, DUBAI: MAJDOOR, RINGELERS
HEGNER, TOKYO - USA: E. S. KORN, BOSTON

[illegible]

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 2. 本行所定之規章制度，係根據國家法律及金融法規訂，具有法律約束力。
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interpretation

NYSE

Continued on Page 15

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'Relieved' JAL Surpasses Expectations on Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
TOKYO—A rise in international passenger demand helped Japan Air Lines Co. earn more profit than analysts expected in the six months ended Sept. 30, the company's managing director, Osamu Igarashi, said Friday.

"We had the first sales rise in four years and the first operating and current profit increases in three years. We are relieved," Mr. Igarashi said.

Japan's largest international airline posted operating profit of 18.07 billion yen (\$186 million), reversing a loss of 8.41 billion yen a year earlier, as both fuel and labor costs fell. Net profit stood at 11.68 billion yen, after a loss of 3.36 billion yen.

Current profit, a measure of pretax profit, rebounded to 20.59 billion yen from a loss of 7.92 billion yen.

Revenue in the six months rose 5.2 percent, to 526.36 billion yen, as more Japanese traveled overseas. Passenger volume grew 6.7 percent, the airline said.

"The new air fare system pushed up sales. More tourists thought overseas travel was cheaper than before due to the yen's rise," Mr. Igarashi said. Japan introduced a fare system in April that allows more discounts.

"International passenger demand will remain strong in the second half of this year, and demand from domestic passengers is increasing," he said.

International passenger volume rose 16 percent during the period, and international cargo volume rose 11 percent as the high yen boosted Japanese demand for imports.

Analysts said the increase in international passenger volume should continue for the full year. But the high yen is likely to cause greater price competition with foreign airlines whose tickets are denominated in dollars.

The airline said the opening of Kansai International Airport near Osaka created more competition.

Robert Rowland, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said JAL was "making solid progress toward recovery," but other analysts said the company must concentrate on cutting costs further.

JAL said this year's increase in the yen's value against the dollar had caused it large unrealized losses on foreign-exchange rate contracts. The airline had an unrealized loss of 43.89 billion yen on forward contracts, mostly for use in fleet financing, as of Sept. 30.

Naoto Hashimoto, an industry analyst at Nomura Research Institute, said Japan Air Lines was "moving up after reaching the bottom."

JAL hopes to reduce its number of employees to 17,400 from 21,396 by March 1995, Mr. Rowland said.

Analysts said JAL should replace high-paid Japanese pilots with less expensive foreign ones and make cuts in its middle managers.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Tobacco-Ad Ban In China May Slow Foreign Companies

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING—China's new ban on tobacco advertising in news media and public places could hinder international tobacco companies' expansion in the world's largest cigarette market.

The ban, ratified Thursday as part of the nation's first advertising law, comes two months before China must expand foreign access to its cigarette market under an agreement signed with U.S. trade officials two years ago.

The law, which takes effect Feb. 1, bans cigarette advertising from radio and television broadcasts, films, newspapers and periodicals. Cigarette ads also will be banned from waiting rooms, theaters, meeting halls, stadiums and other public places.

Any ads that are permitted must carry the warning, "Smoking is hazardous to your health," according to the law.

Half a million deaths in China every year are linked to smoking, according to a recent World Health Organization study.

"Obviously this does damage to tobacco companies," Elaine Ip, general managing director of Saatchi & Saatchi's Hong Kong office, said of the advertising ban. "They can't afford not to keep in touch with smokers."

At stake is a market of 1.72 billion cigarettes a year, accounting for 30 percent of all cigarette sales worldwide.

As Westerners spurn smoking because of health concerns, Philip Morris Inc. and R.J. Reynolds International Inc. of the United States, B&W Industries PLC of Britain and Rothmans Tobacco Co. of the Netherlands have all signed agreements to manufacture cigarettes in China.

"It's still going to be a massive market, the biggest in the world," said Charles Pick, a tobacco analyst at

Panmure Gordon & Co. in London. "But it could be a problem for Western companies who don't already have some sort of brand recognition."

Analysts said, however, that it would be some time before the legislation squeezed earnings.

"The decision will make it difficult at some point, but at this stage it will have only a marginal effect," said Gavin Launder, a tobacco analyst at Goldman Sachs.

Analysts pointed out that China had already banned tobacco advertising in print

'It could be a problem for companies who don't already have brand recognition.'
Charles Pick, analyst at Panmure Gordon

and electronic media for two years, but enforcement has been lax.

But the government has begun cracking down on violations in recent months. This summer, a large billboard for Kent cigarettes was torn down from a television tower in Wuhan, and authorities acted against some regional periodicals carrying cigarette advertisements.

About 300 million Chinese smoke daily, or about a quarter of the population, according to industry analysts.

That proportion may increase after Dec. 31, when Beijing reduces import restrictions that have limited foreign shares of China's cigarette market.

Industry executives say foreign manufacturers' share may grow to 10 percent, from 1 percent or 2 percent now.

China Aims Concern at Job Losses

The Associated Press

BEIJING—About 45 percent of China's state-owned enterprises are losing money, and about one-fifth of their employees are not needed, a senior Chinese official said Friday.

More of the companies will be allowed to go bankrupt, but first the government must establish a social-security system to provide a basic standard of living for workers who will be laid off, said Chen Qinglai, vice minister of the State Trade and Economic Commission.

China has 2 million state-owned enterprises of various sizes. They make up a quarter of all businesses and account for 60 percent of the country's annual industrial output.

Planners are considering offering early retirement, giving workers money to help them become self-employed and encouraging them to enter service industries, Mr. Chen said.

Few large state enterprises have been allowed to go bankrupt. The government fears social unrest may result if China starts to allow huge layoffs.

But millions of Chinese workers are paid for contributing little to production. Mr. Chen estimated that 20 percent of the workers in state-owned enterprises were unnecessary.

He said there had been demonstrations and other signs of protest in some areas but that most of the country had been quiet. He did not say whether the demonstrations included strikes.

Mr. Chen said that about 1,500 companies had gone bankrupt but that fewer than half were state-owned.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
11000	2400	22000		
10000	2300	21000		
9000	2200	20000		
8000	2100	19000		
M J J A S O 1994	M J J A S O 1994	M J J A S O 1994		
Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,379.47	9,304.58	+0.80
Singapore	Straits Times	2,362.45	2,356.69	+0.24
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,021.20	2,032.20	-0.54
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,805.16	19,796.36	+0.04
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,113.04	1,101.74	+1.03
Bangkok	SET	1,506.12	1,501.73	+0.29
Seoul	Composite Stock	1,082.58	1,084.71	-0.20
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,604.98	6,594.97	+0.15
Manila	PSE	3,068.52	3,060.25	+0.27
Jakarta	Stock Index	515.41	517.85	-0.28
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,095.17	2,090.42	+0.23
Bombay	National Index	2,025.16	2,043.40	-0.89

Sources: Reuters AFP

International Herald Tribune

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Manila Hotel Corp. is seeking to raise at least 363.6 million pesos (\$14.6 million) in an initial public share offering.
- Nikon Corp. announced a pretax profit of 1.2 billion yen (\$12 million) for the six months to September.
- Citizen Watch Co. cut its pretax profit forecast for the year through March 1995 to 10 billion yen from 17 billion yen. It blamed the strong Japanese yen for the reduction.
- Japan's 1994 rice harvest is the best in 26 years, the Agriculture Ministry said. Last year's crop was the worst since World War II.
- Malaysia will be able to hold inflation to no more than 3.8 percent, according to Ministry of Finance projections.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has no plans to relinquish control of MCA Inc., its president said. The chairman and president of the Hollywood giant are demanding more autonomy.
- China's first television station dedicated to music videos began broadcasting in Shanghai, the Xinhua news agency reported.
- Mazda Motor Corp. of Japan plans to contract Ford Motor Co. to make Mazda cars for the European market, a spokesman said.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AP

Shiseido Profit Edged Higher In First Half

Agence France Press

TOKYO—Shiseido Co. said Friday its pretax profit edged up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, to 15.9 billion yen (\$164 million), in the six months to September despite lower sales.

The cosmetics company's six-month sales fell 1.5 percent, to 196.8 billion yen, but it said pretax profit exceeded the year-earlier level.

It said sales of cosmetics went up 1.5 percent, to 140.7 billion yen, while sales of toiletries declined 10 percent, to 43.3 billion yen, and sales of foods, pharmaceuticals and other products fell 1.8 percent, to 12.8 billion yen.

Shiseido expects pretax profit for the year to be little changed from the previous year, at 32.5 billion yen.

Tokyo Stays Optimistic Despite Drop in Output

Reuters

TOKYO—Hopes for Japan's economic recovery remain intact despite a drop in industrial production in September and an unemployment rate stuck near record levels, economists said Friday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said that industrial production in September fell 1.5 percent from August, though it grew 1.8 percent from a year earlier.

"The picture is not bad at all. A corrective fall was natural after output grew a huge 3.9 percent in August," Yuji Shimaoka, senior economist at Sanwa Research Institute, said.

"What's important is that the output forecast for October and November is very strong. It shows that the economy is advancing at a faster pace."

A ministry forecast projected that manufacturers' output, a major component of industrial production, would rise 0.8 percent month-on-month in October and 2.5 percent in November.

Japan's unemployment rate stood at 3 percent in September, just below the record rate of 3.1 percent reached in May 1997, the Management and Coordination Agency said.

But the jobs-to-applicants ratio rose to 64 in September from 63 in August, meaning there were 64 job offers for every 100 applicants.

Separately, Nippon Steel Corp. said it planned to stop receiving part of its government subsidy for labor adjustments, because of healthy growth in its output.

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Table includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE 1995 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1995 High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	3.20	4.0	12.5	125.00	120.00	122.00	+2.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
Apple	0.00	0.0	18.0	180.00	170.00	175.00	+5.00
Oracle	0.00	0.0	20.0	200.00	190.00	195.00	+5.00
Sun	0.00	0.0	22.0	220.00	210.00	215.00	+5.00
HP	0.00	0.0	24.0	240.00	230.00	235.00	+5.00
Intel	0.00	0.0	26.0	260.00	250.00	255.00	+5.00
Northern Telecom	0.00	0.0	28.0	280.00	270.00	275.00	+5.00
WorldCom	0.00	0.0	30.0	300.00	290.00	295.00	+5.00
Verizon	0.00	0.0	32.0	320.00	310.00	315.00	+5.00
Sprint	0.00	0.0	34.0	340.00	330.00	335.00	+5.00
AT&T	0.00	0.0	36.0	360.00	350.00	355.00	+5.00
Qwest	0.00	0.0	38.0	380.00	370.00	375.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	40.0	400.00	390.00	395.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	42.0	420.00	410.00	415.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	44.0	440.00	430.00	435.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	46.0	460.00	450.00	455.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	48.0	480.00	470.00	475.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	50.0	500.00	490.00	495.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	52.0	520.00	510.00	515.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	54.0	540.00	530.00	535.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	56.0	560.00	550.00	555.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	58.0	580.00	570.00	575.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	60.0	600.00	590.00	595.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	62.0	620.00	610.00	615.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	64.0	640.00	630.00	635.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	66.0	660.00	650.00	655.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	68.0	680.00	670.00	675.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	70.0	700.00	690.00	695.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	72.0	720.00	710.00	715.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	74.0	740.00	730.00	735.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	76.0	760.00	750.00	755.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	78.0	780.00	770.00	775.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	80.0	800.00	790.00	795.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	82.0	820.00	810.00	815.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	84.0	840.00	830.00	835.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	86.0	860.00	850.00	855.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	88.0	880.00	870.00	875.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	90.0	900.00	890.00	895.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	92.0	920.00	910.00	915.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	94.0	940.00	930.00	935.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	96.0	960.00	950.00	955.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	98.0	980.00	970.00	975.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	100.0	1000.00	990.00	995.00	+5.00

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE 1995 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1995 High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	3.20	4.0	12.5	125.00	120.00	122.00	+2.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
Apple	0.00	0.0	18.0	180.00	170.00	175.00	+5.00
Oracle	0.00	0.0	20.0	200.00	190.00	195.00	+5.00
Sun	0.00	0.0	22.0	220.00	210.00	215.00	+5.00
HP	0.00	0.0	24.0	240.00	230.00	235.00	+5.00
Intel	0.00	0.0	26.0	260.00	250.00	255.00	+5.00
Northern Telecom	0.00	0.0	28.0	280.00	270.00	275.00	+5.00
WorldCom	0.00	0.0	30.0	300.00	290.00	295.00	+5.00
Verizon	0.00	0.0	32.0	320.00	310.00	315.00	+5.00
Sprint	0.00	0.0	34.0	340.00	330.00	335.00	+5.00
AT&T	0.00	0.0	36.0	360.00	350.00	355.00	+5.00
Qwest	0.00	0.0	38.0	380.00	370.00	375.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	40.0	400.00	390.00	395.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	42.0	420.00	410.00	415.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	44.0	440.00	430.00	435.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	46.0	460.00	450.00	455.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	48.0	480.00	470.00	475.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	50.0	500.00	490.00	495.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	52.0	520.00	510.00	515.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	54.0	540.00	530.00	535.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	56.0	560.00	550.00	555.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	58.0	580.00	570.00	575.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	60.0	600.00	590.00	595.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	62.0	620.00	610.00	615.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	64.0	640.00	630.00	635.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	66.0	660.00	650.00	655.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	68.0	680.00	670.00	675.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	70.0	700.00	690.00	695.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	72.0	720.00	710.00	715.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	74.0	740.00	730.00	735.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	76.0	760.00	750.00	755.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	78.0	780.00	770.00	775.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	80.0	800.00	790.00	795.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	82.0	820.00	810.00	815.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	84.0	840.00	830.00	835.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	86.0	860.00	850.00	855.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	88.0	880.00	870.00	875.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	90.0	900.00	890.00	895.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	92.0	920.00	910.00	915.00	+5.00
United	0.00	0.0	94.0	940.00	930.00	935.00	+5.00
Southwest	0.00	0.0	96.0	960.00	950.00	955.00	+5.00
Delta	0.00	0.0	98.0	980.00	970.00	975.00	+5.00
American	0.00	0.0	100.0	1000.00	990.00	995.00	+5.00

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
100	100	100	AAON					100	100	100	
101	101	101	AAOI					101	101	101	
102	102	102	AAOI					102	102	102	
103	103	103	AAOI					103	103	103	
104	104	104	AAOI					104	104	104	
105	105	105	AAOI					105	105	105	
106	106	106	AAOI					106	106	106	
107	107	107	AAOI					107	107	107	
108	108	108	AAOI					108	108	108	
109	109	109	AAOI					109	109	109	
110	110	110	AAOI					110	110	110	
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AMEX

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
date trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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FIRST COLUMN

The Asset Class for The Future?

NCESSITY may well be the mother of invention in some spheres of human activity but, in finance, its relationship to creativity and inspiration is at best tenuous. At worst, it is degrading and inimical to worthwhile, investment-oriented thought — more the child abuser than the loving mother.

Consider the brutish, nasty rape of reason presented by two parallel arguments. One concerns share markets, the other commodities. Both are grounded in simplistic theories of supply and demand. Both are products of an impoverished financial imagination.

Argument number one typically comes to the fore when the world's share markets have had a good run. Investors begin to get nervous about where their investments are headed next and look to find a little reassurance. Investor psychology being what it is, if they can't find a reason to feel comfortable, they look to invent one.

Some put their cash into emerging markets, arguing that developed markets are fully valued (of course, if they are fully valued, the developed markets fall and the emerging-market investor may find himself stuck in an illiquid market).

Others leave their money where it is, claiming that the sheer weight of money rolling into share markets will keep prices buoyant. The "weight of money" argument was particularly popular just before the crash of 1987, when monetary beft was shown to be illusory.

Similarly, investors should be aware of those who talk up commodities because they can't think of anywhere else to put their money. More than 20 years ago, brokers and analysts were suggesting wine and even timed beams as hedges against inflation. Why? Because they couldn't think of anything else that would counter the demon.

There are many arguments for and against commodity investment as the asset class of tomorrow. But the idea that commodities are a "buy" because paper assets aren't what they were is specious in the extreme.

M.B.

Commodities Markets: Are They Really Just for the Daring Investor?

By Iain Jenkins

Commodities Investing

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The latest funds
Gold's glister
Lambert platinum
Softs surveyed

THE perfect time was about a year ago. That's when really sharp-eyed investors spotted the nascent, upward move in prices for many products that you can eat, burn, or use to make things. Such investors have made a tidy profit, as prices of commodities such as base metals have risen 52 percent in the last 12 months. Coffee prices, moreover, have soared 161 percent.

The bad news, however, is that most private investors have missed out. Commodities are difficult to invest in and are widely perceived as too dangerous — Hillary Clinton's well-documented success notwithstanding. Indeed, most people think that commodities are best left to the wild traders of Chicago and London or to daring investors who enjoy playing with fire and who can afford to.

But the time may have come for a reappraisal. One reason is that some brokers are saying that a bull market in many commodities has only just begun and that a lot more money remains to be made.

A group of revisionists is also challenging orthodoxy which claims that commodities have historically performed poorly when compared with equities. Using new indexes, they argue that commodities have matched the return on equities since the early 70s.

Furthermore, some new investment theories turn prevailing views of commodities on their heads. Some academics now say that putting part of a portfolio into commodities actually reduces its overall risk since commodities tend to go up when equities and bonds go down.

One argument is that of Neil Bresolin, executive director of Goldman Sachs International. He says: "The best chance of making a lot of money in the next three or four years is in commodities. It is not an inflation story. It is a growth story, as the world economic recovery starts to gather pace."

So far, said Mr. Bresolin, the current pattern is similar to previous cyclical upturns. "The first sign of a change in sentiment is when gold does something funny, like it did last year," he said. "Then base metals go crazy. This then feeds through to other commodities. Crude oil should be next to move."

Essential to the bull argument for commodities are several premises with which many analysts appear to agree: that U.S. recovery is well underway and is feeding through to Europe, that Japan will rise next, and that emerging markets in the Far

East will power away for at least the next few years, despite sporadic corrections.

Take copper, which is used in electronic gadgets from mobile-phone circuits to electric windows in cars. As consumer spending picks up, say the bulls, so will the price of copper, which has already surged from a low of 72 cents per pound a year ago to about \$1.20 now.

Furthermore, goes the argument, rises in commodity prices should be non-inflationary. And even if high levels of economic growth do ignite inflation, as the bond market currently seems to fear, commodities couldn't be a better place to be, say observers who insist that commodities can be a hedge against inflation.

Coinciding with growing demand is a shortage of raw materials. After years of low commodity prices, some rubber plantations in Asia have been turned into shopping centers and some copper mines have been shut down.

David Hutchins, who runs a gold and general commodity fund at M&G, the London-based fund manager, says: "We are less than a year into the cycle. Normally, these upturns run from two to two-and-a-half years, with prices increasing over 100 percent. There is no reason that this cycle shouldn't be the same."

Mr. Hutchins pointed to the performance of a basket of metals during the last three cyclical rallies. During the February 1986 to January 1988 upturn, metal prices rose an average of 136 percent. In the previous cycle, from February 1978 to February 1980, the same basket of metals increased 126 percent. And from December 1972 to April 1974, they managed a 163 percent advance. Since November 1993, metals are up 56 percent.

Overall, however, when oil and "soft" commodities such as coffee, cotton, pork bellies and soybeans are included, commodities have increased by only 5 percent since the start of the year, according to the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, or GSCI.

A good reason to invest in commodities, say the optimists, is that new research suggests commodities have provided a similar return to that of equities over long-term periods. According to the GSCI,

Commodity Versus Equity Returns

Annual average returns, 1970 to 1994

Goldman Sachs Commodity Index	18.1%
FT-SE Actuaries All-Share Index	18.4%
S & P 500 Index	15.0%
Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index	15.0%

Source: Barclays de Zoete Wadd

commodities have had an annual average return of 18.1 percent since 1970, better than the S&P 500 and the MSCI World Index, which each managed an average gain of 15 percent.

This research is controversial because its conclusion runs counter to long-held perceptions that commodities usually perform poorer than equities. This view has been partially based on figures from the Commodity Research Bureau Index, which show substantial underperformance by commodities.

But an increasing number of analysts are saying that the CRB index is no longer appropriate. They argue that it does not paint a realistic picture because it gives equal weighting to commodities such as crude oil and orange juice. And soy products outpace both crude oil and orange juice, with three times their weightings.

The same analysts say that the GSCI is more realistic, since it is based on the capitalization of each product in the \$1.4 trillion global commodities business. BZW Fund Management, which recently launched a \$150 million general commod-

New Commodity Funds

- **Flaming Natural Resources Investment Trust**, a London Stock Exchange investment trust. Manager: Flaming Investment Trust Management, London. Chosen investments: Natural resource company shares. Scheduled to start trading on December 1, 1994.
- **The Commodity Recovery Fund**, a Bermuda-registered open-ended fund. Manager: Sabre Fund Management, London. Chosen investments: Commodity derivatives. Started trading July 1994.
- **Mach I LP**, a U.S. limited partnership. Manager: Machado Asset Management, New York. Chosen investments: Commodity derivatives. Launched October 1993.
- **MG Metals Funds**, Guernsey registered open-ended fund. Manager: MG, a London-based subsidiary of Metallgesellschaft. Chosen investments: Mainly physical base metals. Launched December 1993.
- **BZW Commodities Trust**, a London Stock Exchange investment trust. Manager: BZW Investment Management, London. Chosen investments: Commodity derivatives. Started trading this week.
- **Gabelli International Gold**. Just launched. Focuses on North American, Australian and South African gold mining shares.

ity fund, has joined the band of supporters for this view, and will use the GSCI as a benchmark for the new fund.

Ronald Gould, managing director of BZW Investment Management says: "Since 1970, you have got roughly the same return from commodities as you have from equities. Furthermore, the volatility characteristics are similar to those of equities."

Mr. Gould also said that by investing in commodities, one can diversify a portfolio in a way that reduces risk but improves returns.

"Commodities are negatively correlated to bond and equity prices, which gives them a powerful diversifying influence on the portfolio," he said. "The diversification benefit is particularly powerful in combination with the historical rates of return."

Mr. Bresolin at Goldmans says: "People take enormous risks with their portfolio by having such a heavy concentration of equities and bonds. To maximize the return to risk, they should have 25 to 30 percent in commodities. But that is too

heavy a come-on for the average investor, who should start with perhaps 5 percent."

The odds, say some, appear to favor a continuation of the upward trend in global commodity prices. However, not everyone is convinced that now is the right time to buy into the sector.

Nick Moore, a director at the Australian brokerage Ord Minnett, says that there are still troubling high levels of stock of a number of metals such as lead and nickel. "We have got the prices, but not the fundamentals," he said. Normally, when prices start to charge ahead, stocks are low.

"We are definitely in the foothills of the next upturn in world commodity prices," added Mr. Moore. "But foothills have downward as well as upward slopes."

Mr. Hutchins at M&G also urged caution. "I wouldn't be surprised to see a setback in the short term," he said. "Some products have gone up in a straight line for almost a year. I still think there is an upside in commodity markets, but I would wait for a pull-back in prices before stepping in."

Commodity Indexes Lend Information and Opportunity

COMMODITY indexes, statistical composites that track changes in commodities markets, are of interest to investors for two basic reasons.

First, they can provide advance warning of rises in consumer prices because, over time, commodity prices feed through into market prices for consumer goods. An increase in the price of pork belly futures today, for example, will likely mean more expensive bacon at some point in the future.

The second major attraction of com-

modity indexes is that they provide investment opportunities in their own right, through securities that track the indexes. Goldman Sachs, the U.S. investment bank that launched a commodity futures index in 1991, for example, boasts an array of investment products that track it.

The Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, or GSCI, is composed of 20 major energy, agricultural, livestock and metals commodities that have active futures markets. Each commodity is weighted according to Goldman's assessment of its importance to the world economy.

The J.P. Morgan Commodity Index, or JPMCI, is an example of the newer breed of more narrow indexes. Launched about five weeks ago, it does not include "soft" commodities such as livestock, coffee and other agricultural products. Instead, it focuses on the so-called industrial commodities — energy sources and metals.

A broader index is the Knight-Ridder Commodity Research Bureau's Futures Price Index, or CRB. Traded on the New York Futures Exchange, it averages the prices of 21 diverse commodity futures.

—Aline Sullivan

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SPORTS

Bagwell Sweeps NL MVP With a Ruth-Like Record

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jeff Bagwell, the Red Sox reject who led the National League in four key batting categories as a first baseman for the Houston Astros, has been unanimously voted the league's most valuable player, strengthening his reputation in Boston as the second going of Babe Ruth.

Bagwell, a .368 hitter who led the league with 116 runs batted in, 104 runs scored, 301 total bases and a .750 slugging average in a strike-attenuated 115-game season, swept all 28 votes in the balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

In amassing 392 points, Bagwell, Houston's first MVP — and the first with a mother who is a police sergeant, in Old Saybrook, Connecticut — became only the 11th player and the third National League to win by a unanimous vote since the award was created in 1931. The other National League winners were Orlando Cepeda of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1967 and Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies in 1980.

Matt Williams, the San Francisco Giants' third baseman who led the league with 43 home runs, was second to Bagwell with 201 points. Moises Alou of the Montreal Expos was third with 183, while Barry Bonds of the Giants, who had

won three of the previous four awards, was fourth with 144 points.

Following the selection of Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox as the American League's most valuable player on Wednesday, Bagwell's award Thursday marks the first time that first basemen from both leagues have won in the same year.

"It's very flattering," Bagwell said of the voting in a conference call. "It means more to me than you can possibly imagine."

The 26-year-old Bagwell, whose 39 home runs were second to Williams' 43, acknowledged that he had had a banner year in what would have been his third full season.

"I don't think I could have played much better than I did," he said.

Indeed, few have. Among other things, his .750 slugging average has been exceeded by only three players and his remarkable achievement of driving in an average of more than a run a game over a season has been bettered by only a dozen, all in the era of the 154-game season.

The achievement by Bagwell, whose left hand was broken by a pitch from Andy Benes of San Diego in his 110th game, was even more remarkable since he needed only 109 games to drive in all 116 runs.

Bagwell had broken the same

band after being hit by a pitch near the end of the 1993 season. He said it had now fully healed. "I learned my lesson," he added, saying that he would wear a protective pad over his batting glove next season.

A Connecticut native who played for the University of Hartford before being drafted by Boston in 1989, Bagwell played two minor league seasons before being traded to Houston in August 1990 for Larry Andersen, a relief pitcher now with the Phillies.

As Bagwell, the National League's rookie of the year in 1991, emerged as a superstar, the trade was derided by Boston fans as the worst Red Sox deal since Ruth was sold to the Yankees in 1920.

At the time of the trade, Bagwell was a third baseman with a .333 batting average for Boston's New Britain farm club, and the Red Sox, believing Wade Boggs would hold down third for years, felt Bagwell was dispensable. By the 1993 season, Boggs was with the Yankees and Bagwell was a starting first baseman.

Out of fairness to the Red Sox management, it should be noted that not even Bagwell, who hit only 4 home runs in 136 games with New Britain in 1990, could fully explain his stunning improvement.

"I can't even tell you how I went from 20 last year to 39," he said, "much less from 4."



DRIVEN — Bobby Hurley, coming back from near-fatal injuries suffered in an auto accident, driving on Detroit's Lindsay Hunter. The usually accurate Hurley made just 2 of 8 shots and 3 of 7 free throws for 7 points as his Sacramento Kings lost, 107-91.

SIDELINES

Mercedes-McLaren Pact Made Official

STUTTGART (Reuters) — Mercedes confirmed one of Formula One's worst-kept secrets Friday when it announced it had signed a five-year partnership with the McLaren racing team.

Mika Hakkinen will drive one car, McLaren chief Ron Dennis said, "but the remaining seat is an open issue and it will be not be resolved until the end of November."

Dennis said he still hoped to persuade the current Formula One leader Michael Schumacher to join the British-based team for 1995. But in a statement released later in the day, the German driver said, "I would like to confirm that I will be driving for Benetton for the 1995 season."

NHL Offer Easy for Players to Refuse

TORONTO (AP) — NHL players have rejected an ownership proposal to open the season while a study was done on the league's financial health.

"Obviously and without any doubt we have no interest in their proposal," union chief Bob Goodenow said Friday. "And we are still waiting for a reply to our request for financial data."

Jeffrey Fash, the league's vice-president and general counsel, wrote Goodenow on Wednesday saying the NHL would provide the union with complete financial information if the players returned to work under the league's terms while the teams' books were being independently audited.

For the Record

The Japan Sumo Association said Friday it plans to hold a three-day exhibition tournament in Paris next October that will include 40 upper-division wrestlers, Kyodo News Service reported.

Steve Pettengill of the United States became the second solo sailor to finish the first leg of the BOC round-the-world race, reaching Cape Town five days after Isabelle Autissier of France. (Reuters)

Chris Mullin, the star swingman of the Golden State Warriors, will miss the first six to eight weeks of the NBA season with a knee injury, the team said. (AP)

Dan Duva, the boxing promoter, underwent surgery in New York to remove a tumor from his head. Biopsy results are not expected for several days. (Reuters)

Jock Richardson, 95, the last survivor of the 1924 New Zealand rugby union team known as "The Invincibles," has died in Australia, the New Zealand association announced. (AP)

Quotable

• Don King, the boxing promoter, on his favorite subject: "I never cease to amaze myself. I say this humbly."

In the Lamed Lions' Den, Pro Bowler Swilling's a Bone of Contention

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before the National Football League's 1992 season, the Detroit Lions sought Pat Swilling with vigor. They offered him nearly \$2 million a year, but the New Orleans Saints simply matched the offer and Swilling, as a restricted free agent, was forced to remain a Saint.

On the day of the 1993 draft, the Lions tried again. This time they won. Swilling was acquired for Detroit's first and fourth-round picks.

The Lions knew what they were getting. A guy who had started the last 63 consecutive games for New Orleans. Who had made four straight Pro Bowls. A terrific, quick, strong linebacker who had 76.5 sacks. A real pro entering his eighth season.

Last season, his eighth and his first with the Lions, Swilling played most of the year with a troublesome ankle. His tackles dropped to 29. He had 6.5 sacks, his fewest since 1988. His father died late in the year.

The Lions believed Swilling went into a mental and physical funk, although he made a fifth straight Pro Bowl appearance. He would play out of it this season, they thought, until Detroit dropped to 2-4 by losing three straight. The defense had no punch. Coach Wayne Fontes looked around and concluded that Swilling was one reason why.

"I think I was made the scapegoat," Swilling said after he was benched as a starter for Tracy Scroggins, a third-year player, last Sunday. Swilling played mostly on third downs in the 21-16 victory over the Chicago Bears.

"I don't think it's fair," Swilling said. "How is it I get the blame for those three losses? I want to remain in Detroit. I believe we can win. But I don't think I'm getting a straight answer from Wayne on this one."

Fontes replies that he has been as blunt and as honest as any coach can be.

"The thing is, he has always been a great pass rusher. But I didn't think he was being as physical, throwing his body around, as he had been before his dad died. I know that took a toll on him, that and the ankle last year. But to just pick him out of the hat, I'd never do that."

One teammate said that Scroggins has been the better player in practice and in games between first and third downs, and that Swilling only gives the Lions a pass rush.

Another teammate said he didn't think Swilling had played a master of any other defensive player.

Fontes has always been a master of communicating with his players. In past years he has shown that a coach can be both coach and friend to his players.

But in an era where coaching jobs are at stake every day, and where players are prime to revolt, coaches are edgy. More leadership. That is the solution.

Maybe Fontes has learned that. "I'm gonna do what's best for my team," he said.

The weekend's matchups: New York Giants (3-4) at Detroit (3-4); Barry Sanders leads league in rushing with 889 yards and averages 7.3 yards per carry. Giants have lost four straight, with quarterback Dave Brown having thrown 9 interceptions during losing streak. Odds makers favor Giants by 2 points.

Dallas (6-1) at Cincinnati (0-7): Emmitt Smith leads NFL in rushing touchdowns with 9. Jeff Blake, Bengals' No. 3 quarterback, might start for David Klingner (knee) and backup Don Hollas (shoulder). Cowboys by 15.

Kansas City (5-2) at Buffalo (4-3): Chiefs' plus-9 turnover ratio is best in AFC. Bills' defense allows just 3.3 yards a carry, which ties Raiders for best in AFC. Bruce Smith could make things miserable for Joe Montana, who was knocked out of the game with a concussion on last visit to Buffalo. Bills by 2.

Philadelphia (5-2) at Washington (2-6): Eagles' defense has not given up a 300-yard passing game this season, and Ken Harvey's 8.5 sacks ties

him with Vikings' John Randle for NFL lead. Rookie Gus Frerotte could be making his second consecutive start for Redskins, while Randall Cunningham and Eagles are rolling. Eagles by 7.

New York Jets (4-3) at Indianapolis (3-5): Linebacker Tony Bennett's 7 sacks for Colts ties him for AFC lead with Bruce Smith. But Jets have massive offensive line that should be able to clear way for running back Johnny Johnson. Colts counter with Marshall Faulk. Game rated even.

Cleveland (6-1) at Denver (2-5): Browns' offensive line has given up just 7 sacks in seven games and Broncos' defense has gotten just 6 in seven games. But big test will be how Browns' stingy defense handles quarterback John Elway, who has returned to form the last two weeks. Broncos by 2.

Houston (1-6) at L.A. Raiders (3-4): Oilers' defense has at least 1 interception in 13 of last 14 games, while Terry McDaniel's 5 interceptions ties him with Atlanta's D.J. Johnson for second in NFL. But Oilers are averaging just 13.2 points a game, while Raiders seem to have gotten their act together. Raiders by 8.

Miami (5-2) at New England (3-4): Drew Bledsoe has completed 20 or more passes in last 8 games and leads NFL in passing yards with 2,314. And Patriots, with 19 sacks in last 5

games, have improved pass rush since these teams opened the season against each other. But Dolphins are 5-0 after a bye week, and Dan Marino's quick release gets him out of many jams. Patriots by 1.

Minnesota (5-2) at Tampa Bay (2-5): Vikings have averaged 25.4 points a game since Week 3 and are 4-1 in that span. Bucs have scored just 96 points in seven games. Vikings by 7½.

Seattle (3-4) at San Diego (6-1): Seattle has just 11 sacks (by 9 players); Chargers' offensive line has permitted just 6, which ties Chiefs for fewest in NFL. Further, Seahawks' run defense, in last four weeks, has given up a total of 572 yards. That does not bode well against Natrone Means, who has rushed for 100 yards or more in three straight games. Chargers by 7.

Pittsburgh (5-2) at Arizona (2-5):

Byron (Bam) Morris had 146 yards rushing against the Giants in first NFL start last week. But he also had two fumbles, and Cardinals will come after Morris with everything they have. They could be flat, though, after an emotional-filled near victory against Dallas last week. Cardinals by 1.

Green Bay (3-4) at Chicago (4-3): Packers' Brett Favre has sore hip and Mark Brunell could start Monday night. The defense has not allowed a back to go over 100 yards rushing and has given up just 2 rushing touchdowns this season. Bears have outscored opponents, 66-14, in the fourth quarter. Bears by 2.

Open dates: Atlanta, L.A. Rams, New Orleans, San Francisco.

The matchups were compiled by Timothy W. Smith of The New York Times.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

NBA Preseason

Thursday's Games
Charlotte 112, Dallas 91
Detroit 107, Sacramento 91
Milwaukee 114, Minnesota 103
Phoenix 104, Denver 90
Utah 91, L.A. Lakers 86

FOOTBALL

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Lyons 1, Bordeaux 1

CRICKET

THIRD TEST

Cricket Zimbabwe v Sri Lanka, third day
Sri Lanka first innings: 402
Zimbabwe first innings (overnight 10-1): 224
TRIANGULAR SERIES
India vs. New Zealand
New Zealand 204 (20 overs)
India: 271/3 (40 overs)
Result: India won by seven wickets
Pakistani vs. South Africa, one day match
South Africa: 224/4 (50 overs)
Pakistan: 224/4 (50 overs to spare)
Pakistan won by six wickets

STOCKHOLM TOURNAMENT

Sweden, quarterfinals
Boris Becker (6), Germany, def. Michael Stich (6), Germany 7-6 (7-5); Petr Sampras (1), U.S., def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden 6-1, 6-4.

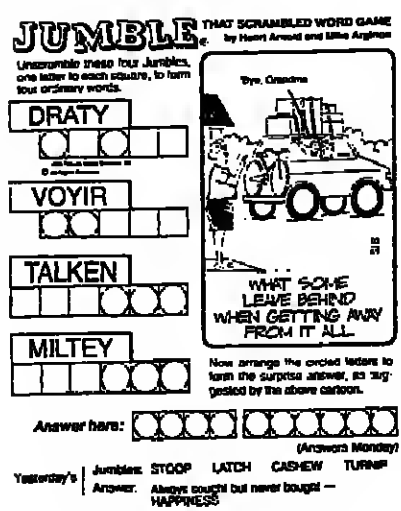
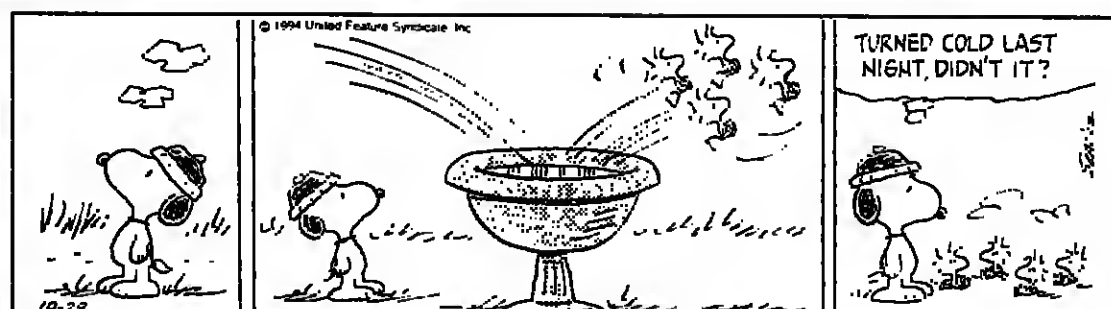
NOKIA GRAND PRIX

Stuttgart, quarterfinals
Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, def. Sabine Appelmans (6), Belgium 6-4, 6-3; Karina Habesova (6), Slovakia, def. Martina Hingis (5), Switzerland 6-3, 2-6, 6-2; Iveta Melichar (5), Croatia, def. Anke Huber (3), Germany 2-6, 6-3, 6-1; Nollie Medvedeva (6), Ukraine, def. Brenda Scholtz (7), Netherlands 6-3, 7-5.
STOCKHOLM TOURNAMENT
Sweden, quarterfinals
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DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



Just for fun

